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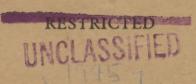
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# PUBLIC MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICES IN GERMANY

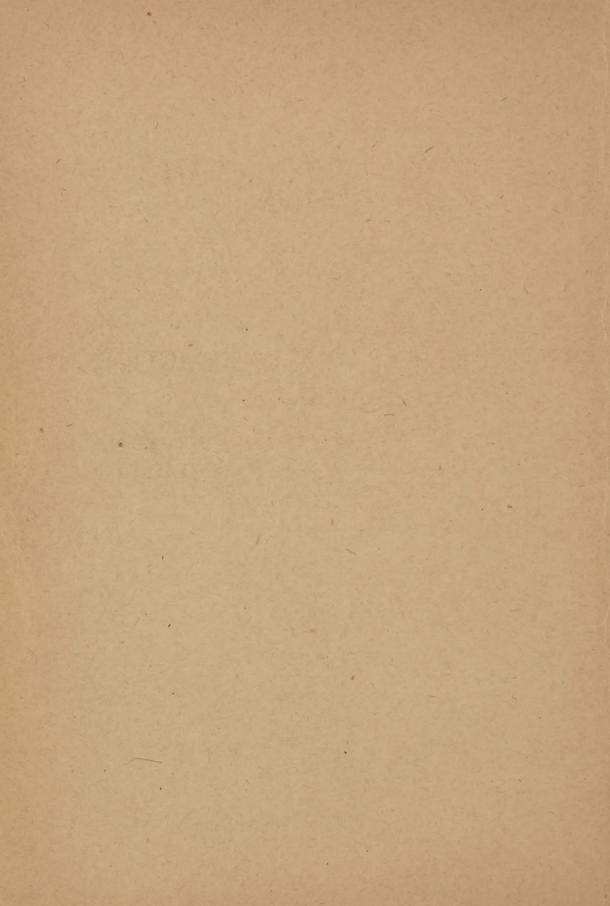
STERILIZATION AND EXECUTION OF PATIENTS
SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS OR MENTAL DISEASE





COMBINED INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES
SUB-COMMITTEE







#### PUBLIC MENTAL HEALTH FRACTICES IN GERMANY:

STERILIZATION AND EXECUTION OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS OR MENTAL DISEASE

Reported by:

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CIOS Item 24 Medical

Allied Forces. Supreme Headquarters.

COMBINED INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES SUB-COMMITTEE G-2 Division, SHAEF (Rear) APO 413

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Dr. Kurt Schneider, Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie, in Munich.

4. Information received from Professor Dr. O. Bunke, Professor of Neuropsychiatry at the University of

Munich Medical School.

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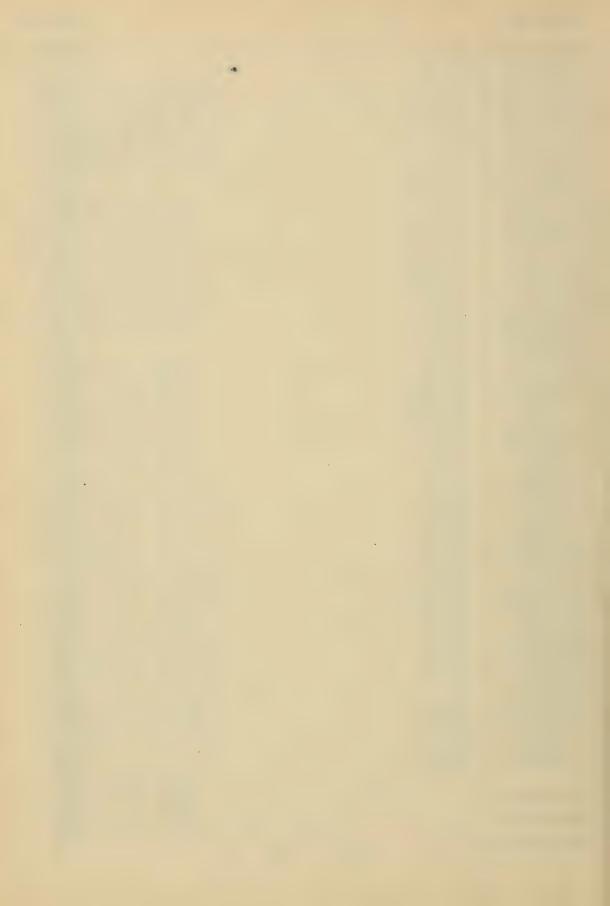
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## A. Sterilization of patients suffering from nervous or mental disease.

Sterilization of the mentally ill in Germany was based on laws making compulsory sterilization mandatory in cases of hereditary disease, including hereditary mental disease. The law of 25 July 1933, as enacted by Hitler's government, and its amendment of 7 December 1933, defined hereditary disease as including: congenital mental deficiency, schizophrenia, manic-depressive insanity, hereditary epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, hereditary blindness, hereditary deafness, and severe hereditary physical malformation. severe alcoholism sterilization was at the discretion of the "courts of hereditary health" ("Erbgesundheitsgerichte"). which were in charge of the enforcement of the sterilization law. Voluntary sterilization of people with hereditary disease was discouraged in Germany, on theoretical grounds. Rudin expressed the nature of that objection in a discussion at the Bopulation Congress, held by the international union for the scientific investigation of population problems in Paris on 1 August 1937. He stated: "The main demand of the gentlemen and ladies who took part in this discussion is the voluntary character of sterilization. The great and decisive objection against voluntary sterilization is and remains the counter-selection which would be created by it, and which therefore is the opposite of what we want".

Despite the exaggerated hopes concerning the eugenic effects of compulsory sterilization, which were constantly kept alive by the agitation of Dr. Ridin and his associates, the practice of sterilization nevertheless fell gradually into disuse in Nazi Germany, as inexorably as it had fallen into disuse in those American States which had enacted sterilization laws long before the arrival of the Nazis to power in Germany. The main reason advanced for this change in practical policy in Germany (the sterilization law remained on the statute books, but its enforcement "fell asleep") by neuropsychiatrists in position of authority, whom I questioned was that it had been realized shince shortly before the war that most insane do not descend from other insane, and that therefore, according to studies by Essen-Moeller, only 3% of the insane in the next generation could be eliminated by sterilizing the insane of the present generation; and while those tainted with schizophrenia could thus be eliminated from a given family group within 9 generations, these same strains were bound to die out anyway within 12 generations, because of the diminished marriage rate and propagation rate of schizophrenics. This was exactly the view taken several years before, namely in 1935, by a committee of the American Neurological

Association of which I was a member, the findings of which were published in book form (A.Myerson, J.B.Ayer, T.J.Putnam, L.Alexander, and C.Keeler: Eugenical Sterilization: A Reorientation of the problem. MacMillan New York, 1936).

### 1. Information received from Professor Dr. O. Bumke in Munich.

Professor Bumke stated on 7 June 1945 that he and many other psychiatrists, with the sole exception of the Nazi hotheads among the psychiatrists, never really cooperated with the sterilization law. "The incidence of schizophrenia has greatly diminished in Germany, because we no longer made that diagnosis. Instead, we invented the "schizoid reaction", which did not call for sterilization. Similarly, we made the diagnosis "reactive depression" instead of "manic depressive insanity". We have sabotaged the law. Finally, sterilization fell gradually into disuse even officially, especially since 1943".

#### 2. <u>Information received from Professor Dr. Karl</u> Aleist in Frankfurt a.M.

Professor Kleist stated on 10 June 1945: "I never thought much of the sterilization law. Its justification in the manic-depressive group was always questionable, to say the least. Apart from the fact that the whole setup as it was organized implied an unnecessary expenditure, it was medically unsound because it discredited the patient as a human being, and it discredited his whole family. I had an extensive practice as an expert in sterilization cases, especially in cases of appeal to the higher courts of hereditary health ("Erbge sundheits obergerichte"), and I have always tried to protect the patients from a terilization. The only instances in which I regarded sterilization as justified was in Huntington's chorea, in severe mental deficiency, and in severe cases of epilepsy".

Dr. Kleist was then asked whether he knew the total annual figures of those sterilized for neuropsychiatric reasons in Germany. He stated that the overall figures were not divulged, and that he therefore did not know them; the statistics were in the hands of special medical officials. The neuropsychiatrists in charge of patients merely proposed sterilization, and they frequently never learned themselves whether their proposal was carried out or not, after the case came before the court of hereditary health. In the early years after the law had been passed, there was a great wave of proposals for sterilization, and masses of patients were brought before the courts of hereditary health. These courts were not

thorough, and passed practically everyone brought before them. If the patient or his relatives objected, they could appeal to a higher court. Dr. Kleist himself served on such a higher court ("Erbgesundheitsobergericht"). As a member of this court, Dr. Kleist always urged caution and reserve. Gradually, sterilization fell fairly generally into disuse; the only one in Germany who remained enthusiastic was Rudin.

The practical procedure in neuropsychiatric hospitals was as follows; after the admission of a patient a report had to be made whether he was suspect of hereditary mental or nervous disease. If this suspicion became verified in the course of further observation, a proposal for sterilization had to be submitted to the court of hereditary health. From them on the matter was in the hands of the courts, which were then to order the performance of sterilization at a special surgical sterilization center.

Dr. Kleist mimitted statistics as to the number of proposals for sterilization made by his clinic (Table 1). Compared to the total number of admissions, the incidence of proposed sterilizations was never high or significant at his clinic; it fell off sharply at the beginning of the war, and proposals for sterilization ceased completely since the budget year of 1942/43 (which begins in Germany 1 April 1942). Dr. Kleist felt that in addition to general and theoretical considerations, the shortage of physicians and surgeons during the war was an additional factor in making the sterilization law fall into disuse in Germany during the war.

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The enforcement of the sterilization law at the neuropsychiatric clinic of the University hospitals in Frank-

furt a.M. Germany.				
Budget year	Total admissions	Patients reported as suspects of hereditary mental or nervous disease.	Number of steriliza- tions pro- posed	
1934/35	2165	199	64	
1935/36	2290	148	70	
1936/37	2407	167	87	
1937/38	2694	143	105	
1938/39	2856	120	59	
1939/40	2771	146	17	
1940/41	2197	126	2	
1941/42	2156	140	1	
1942/43	1927	113	-	
1943/44	2011	131	-	
1944/45	1280	37		

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3. Information received from Dr. Wilhelm Möckel,
Director of the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt(State Hospital for
the Insane) in Wiesloch near Heidelberg.

Dr. Möckel stated that the practice of sterilization gradually became dormant, and that since the beginning of the war this state of affairs was encouraged by higher authorities. He supplied statistics from his hospital which indicate a gradual decline of the practice of sterilization (Table 2). The average bed capacity of his hospital was 1,640. Since the war, however, only 517 of these beds were occupied by civilian insane. The remainder of the beds were occupied as follows: 350 beds as a convalescent center for chronic cases of physical illness attached to the medical clinic of the University of Heidelberg; a varying amount of 30 - 400 beds for chronic cases of physical illness from the City Hospital of Mannheim; 1,290 beds were occupied by a military hospital (Lazarett), which included a neuropsychiatric division. The entire military section was under the direction of Oberstabsarzt Dr. Schwenninger.

TABLE 2.				
V Patients sterili:	Patients sterilized at the State Hospital for Mental Dis-			
eases in Vie		idelberg. Germa	ny.	
	men	Women	Total	
1934	59	66	125	
1935	101	73	174	
1936	55	27	82	
1937	73	36	109	
1938	82	26	108	
1939	39	9	48	
1940	13	8	21	
1941	2	11	13	
1942	16	8	24	
1943	11	3	14	
1944	-	2	2	
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In addition to sterilization, eugenics were to be safeguarded by a special "law of matrimonial health" (Ehe-Gesundheitsgesetz"). This law prohibited marriage for people who had been sterilized, for people who had been under guardianship because of mental incompetence, and for severe psychopaths and syphilitics.

#### 4. Information received at the psychiatric clinic of the University of Heidelberg.

In the absence of the director of the clinic, Professor Dr. Carl Schneider, who fled upon the occupation of

Heidelberg by the American army, I had a talk with the acting director, Stabsarzt Dr. Hans Joachim Rauch. He stated that Professor Schneider had been a great scientific supporter of the sterilization law. It was strictly carried out in all cases in which there was hereditary mental disease, such as schizophrenia, manic depressive insanity, feeble-mindedness or epilepsy. Dr. Rauch stated that he did not know the number of patients sterilized in Heidelberg, but that this information could be obtained at the Staatliche Gesundheitsamt in Heidelberg, Bergheimerstrasse 12.

The new psychiatric clinic in Heidelberg had 225 beds in peace-time. During war there were 149 civilian beds and 80 - 100 military beds. The number of total annual admissions were in peace-time 1,500. During war there were annually 1,300 civilian and 800 - 1,000 military admissions.

Sterilization was initiated up to the beginning of the war by a proposal to the Court of Hereditary Health. Later a mere notification of the State Health Office was sufficient. These authorities then decided what should be done.

Dr. Rauch stated that the killing of patients suffering from mental or nervous diseases was entirely non-official and that he did not know anything about it beyond the fact that it had been done.

- B. Execution of patients suffering from nervous or mental disease.
- l. Information received from Dr. Anton Edler von Braunmühl, at present acting director of the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt (State Hospital for the Insane) in Eglfing-Haar, near Munich.

Contact with Dr. von Braunmihl was established through Major Rudolf J. Baruch, M.C., of the 93rd Evacuation Hospital, which was then located in Munich. Major Baruch had learned that Dr. von Braunmihl had evidence concerning the killing of the insane, especially of insane and mentally defective children, and that he was eager to divulge this information to the American authorities. When Major Baruch and myself went to see Dr. von Braunmihl on 3 June 1945, we found him very cooperative indeed. He not only gave us a good deal of information, but also turned over a number of documents which he had salvaged from the former director's, namely, Dr. Hermann Pfannmiller's secret files, when the latter fled at the time of arrival of the American armies.

Dr. Pfannmiller had left the contents of his secret files in a room, to be burned the next morning, but Dr. von Braunmihl salvaged what he considered the most incriminating documents during the intervening night.

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Dr./Braunmihl stated that between January 1940 and June 1941, 1,857 patients were taken away to be killed. When these figures were checked with the lists included in the documents, it turned out that this figure did not include the special transport of Jewish victims dispatched on 20 September 1940 to Lublin, Poland, of which no figures remained available in the files, apart from correspondence with relatives and various interested agencies inquiring of their whereabouts. The correspondence refers to 31 different patients included in this transport, 14 of whom were male, and 17 female. One of the males was a 10-year old child. All but one of the 1,857 victims, whose names and other data are available in the salvaged lists, were non-Jews.

In addition to the above mentioned victims, a great number of children (several hundreds) were killed by poison (barbiturates, hyoscin and a special preparation called 'modiscop'), in the institution at Eglfing itself. All this was done in great secrecy. Attendants cooperating in the killings were sworn to secrecy under the threat of death. Signed statements of this nature were included in the file of documents which Dr. von Braunmihl turned over.

The people who carried out the transports were members of a branch of the S.S. which went under the alias of "Gemeinnätzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H." ("Commonly Useful Transport Company for the Sick"), Berlin, W.9., Potsdamer Platz 1. Correspondence concerning the killing of children went through the "Reichsausschuss zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb- und anlagebedingten schweren Leiden" ("Realm Committee for the Scientific approach to severe illness caused by heredity or constitution"), Berlin-Frohnau, Enkircher Strasse 13, and Berlin W.9., Postschliessfach 101. The chairman of the latter organization was Dr. Richard von Hegener, Berlin-Schöneberg, Apostel Paulusstr 1.

The victims selected for killing were carted off at night from the freight station in freight cars by torchlight by the S.S. men dispatched for the purpose. Relatives of patients were told that they were transported to another institution "which is not known to us", and were told to wait for further communications or to write to the "Transport Company for the Sick". After four weeks, they were usually notified that the patient died from appendicitis or a stroke, and that the body was burned because of "danger of infection".

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Of the people responsible for the killings, Dr. von Braummihl holds the former director of the state hospital for the insane in Eglfing, Dr. Hermann Pfannmiller, as most directly responsible, although he acted in the name of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior. Dr. von Braunmihl emphasizes that Dr. Pfannmiller is a brutal fellow who actually enjoyed to dispatch patients to their death. used to refer to newly admitted patients as "new chunks of meat". Dr. von Braunmihl stated that he considered Dr. Valentin Faltlhauser, director of the Institution for the Mentally Sick in Kaufbeuren, an equally bad type. Dr. Faltlhauser did most of the killing on his own premises and even had a private crematorium installed, similar to the crematoriums in concentration camps. Dr. von Braunmihl considers both Dr. Pfannmiller and Dr. Faltlhauser as war criminals, and he recommended that they should be tried. The trial should preferably be by a joint American and Bavarian Commission, because Dr. von Braunmihl is a very patriotic Bavarian, and feels that the people of Bavaria would like to express their abhorrence of the practices imposed upon them during their period of tyrannic domination by the Nazis.

Dr. von Braunmihl also expressed the desire that if the American authorities gave any publicity to these matters it should first of all be given to Kaufbeuren and only later and as little as possible to Eglfing, because he felt that too much publicity focussed on Eglfing would interfere with the confidence of the public in the type of treatment available at Eglfing, which he hoped to establish on the highest possible standards as soon as he took over as its new director. He also felt that since he turned over on his own initiative most of the evidence, that some consideration should be shown to his institution. I told Dr. von Braummihl that I could not make any binding promises in that direction, but I would communicate his point of view to the C.I.C. authorities, with whom the final decision would rest. When I turned over the information to the C.I.C. investigator, Captain Barbour of the 9th Air Force, on the next day (4 June 1945), after I had deposited the documents at the 7th Army Document Center, I did transmit Dr. von Braunmihl's views but left it entirely up to C.I.C. to act according to their policies in regard to whether or not they wanted to "play ball" with Dr. von Braunmihl.

Dr. von Braunmihl then went on to say that Dr. Pfannmiller was now a prisoner of the allies, and that he had been held in a camp at Fürstenfeldbruck. However, ne learned later that he was recently transferred to a nearby German hospital because of abdominal pain. Of

other people responsible for the killings, Dr. von Braunmihl named Professor Dr. Walter Schultze, the departmental director of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior. Other organizers of the killings were Professor Heyde in Wirzburg, and Professor Carl Schneider in Heidelberg. Dr. von Braunmihl stated that Dr. Pfannmiller and Dr. Schultze could probably name some more of the higher-ups in Berlin who were responsible.

The killings of children were carried out in a special section of the children's department at Eglfing. The most popular substance used for the killing was "modiscop", which was a preparation manufactured in Vienna, and widely used as an anesthetic in Vienna, where it had been found to be quite texic for children. When the lists, including documents, were locked over with Dr. von Braunmühl it was found that 275 children were listed, 213 of which were killed on "authorization".

From the documents it became evident that all patients transported away for killing after 20 September 1940, were non-Jews. A letter written by Dr. Pfannmiller on that date reported gleefully that his institution for the insane was now free of Jews, except for one Czechoslovakian Jew, who was soon to be transferred to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The number of non-Jews killed during the first 9 months of the killing, up to 20 September 1940, was 469. During the second period of 9 months, after completion of the killing of the News, 1,388 non-Jews were killed. It is obvious from these figures that the killing of non-Jews was greatly increased after the Jews had been exterminated.

As an illustration of the great secrecy in which the killings were carried out, Dr. von Braunmihl pointed to the fact that even county officials and mayors of towns whenever they inquired about one of the killed patients were merely told that the patient had been transferred to an institution of unknown location, and were referred for further information to the above named transport company.

As stated above, the documents which Dr./Braunminl gave me were turned over by me to the 7th Army Doc.Ctr on 4 June 1945, where they were discussed with Captain Barbour, 9th Air Force, the officially designated C.I.C. investigator. Due to the cooperation of Lt. Holger Hagen of the 7th Army Document Center, microfilms of the decuments were prepared which are included in this report as appendices to the fellowing chapter, in which the decuments obtained from Dr. Pfannmiller's secret file are discussed and described in further detail.

2. Information derived from Dr. Hermann Pfannmiller's secret file.

The documents found in Dr. Pfannmiller's secret file can be divided into five groups:

- (1) Documents concerning the killing of adult patients of the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt ("Cure and Care Institution", i.e. State Hospital for mental and nervous diseases) at Eglfing-Haar.
- (2) Decuments concerning expert opinions which Dr. Pfannmiller gave on patients selected for killing in other institutions,
- (3) Documents concerning killing of children at the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Eglfing-Haar.
- (4) Documents concerning killer personnel selected for the children's department at the State Hospital in Eglfing-Haar.
- (5) Letters to relatives, government agencies, banks, insurance companies and welfare agencies concerning people who had been killed.

Looking over these documents one finds that no direct reference to killing was ever made; that the matter in general was veiled with an air of secrecy in which reference was made to certain meetings and agreements. The killing of children was frequently referred to as "treatment", "intensive treatment", or "treatment with all means of medical science". Equally non-committal were the fanciful names of all kinds of organizations whose sole purpose was the killing of the mentally sick, but which went under high sounding names such as "Gemmainnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.", "Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten", and "Reichsausschuss zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb- und anlagebedingten schweren Leiden".

(1) Documents concerning the killing of adult patients of the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt ("Cure and Care Institution", i.e. State Hospital for mental and nervous diseases at Eglfing-Haar:

The removal of adult patients to killing centers was initiated by a letter from Dr. Schultze of the Health Department of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior in Munich, dated 8 January 1940 (Appendix 1, No.1). In this letter Dr. Schultze stated that at least 200 patients'

beds should be emptied at Eglfing-Haar, that the "Reichsar-beitsgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten" had agreed to take over the patients and that the first transport would be called for within the next few days by the "Gemeinnätzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H." The latter went on to say that those responsible for paying the costs should be informed that further payments are not to be made for the time being, until the relatives would be notified from the admitting institution after the transfer.

The first transport, consisting of 25 male patients, was dispatched on 18 January 1940 (Appendix 1, No.2), and signed for by a representative of the transport company by name of Vorberg (Appendix 1, No.3). This receipt, and subsequent similar receipts, refer to a special decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 8 January 1940. The second transport, consisting of 22 women, was dispatched on 20 January 1940 (Appendix 1, No.4), and was signed for by the same representative of the said transport company (Appendix 1, No.5). The third transport, consisting of 47 women, was dispatched on 6 February 1940 (Appendix 1 No.6), and signed for by another representative of the "Gemeinntitzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.", by name of Schwenninger (Appendix 1, No.7). The fourth transport, consisting of 70 men, was dispatched on 10 May 1940 (Appendix 1, No.8). This transport list was more elaborate than the previous ones in that a special column headed 'remarks' was added. The point covered in the 'remarks' was the question as to whether the patient received visitors or not. Most of the patients included in this list received visitors only rarely; a few of them received visitors weekly or monthly. The inclusion of that column definitely indicated concern about the feelings of the relatives of the patients selected for the killing. Apparently the only thing that might have saved the patients was daily visits. This fourth transport was signed for by another representative of the transport company, by name of Lothar Stuhl (Appendix 1. No.9).

All together, to 20 June 1941, when the last transport was dispatched, 20 transports were sent during the 18 months during which this system was in effect. Transports were at fairly regular intervals. The number of patients varied between 12 - 149 per trip. By 20 September 1940, within the first nine months of carrying out of this policy, a total of 469 patients had been dispatched. This number includes only one Jewish victim. The number of Jews dispatched up to that period is not obtainable from the documents in our hands, but it appears

that one collective transport of Jewish victims was dispatched to Lublin on 20 September 1940, but no list of that transport is extant. However, letters answering inquiries about these Jewish patients and referring to 31 different people were found in Dr. Pfannmiller's files. None of the names of these victims are included in the transport lists found, hence it is obvious that there must have been a separate transport list for Jewish patients, which has not been retrieved. On 20 September 1940, however, Dr. Pfannmiller sent a letter to the Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, Health Department, Theatinerstrasse, in Munich (Appendix 1, No.10). A translation of this letter follows:

"Subject: Transfer of mentally diseased Jews:
"Refers to the decision of the Ministry of & Saptember
1940. No. 5236 a 44:

"Inclosures: 1 list of Jewish men, 1 list of Jewish women.

"In execution of the above decision, I am herewith submitting a list of all those patients institutionalized in the State Hospital at Eglfing-Haar, who are full Jews of German or Polish nationality or stateless Jews.

The institutionalized Jews enumerated in the inclosed lists were transferred to a collective institution on 20 September 1940 by the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. Berlin. I hereby report to the State Ministry that from now on my institution harbors only mentally diseased Aryans. In the future I shall decline admission of mentally diseased full Jews.

"In my institution there remains only one mentally diseased full Jew, whose home is in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and whose transfer into an institution of the Protectorate should be initiated as soon as

possible."

Initialled: "Pfannmiller"

The lists referred to in the letter were not as yet retrieved.

In the later lists, the column indicating the frequency of visits to patients selected for killing was again abandoned and printed forms were used which merely gave the name, the number, and the place and date of birth, such as for instance, transport lists Nos.20 and 23, including 63 men and 54 women (Appendix 1, No.11) both of which formed part of the twentieth transport dispatched on 20 June 1941, the total of which comprised 75 men and 60 women.

Sometime in April 1941, apparently, the news got around that people were killed in the State institutions for the insane as indicated by a note to the record (Aktennote) concerning the case of a patient by name of Maria Mader (Appendix 1, No.12). Translation of that note is as follows:

"The mother of the patient Maria Mader, born 16.9.1917, Mrs. Anna Mader, born Rein, Munich, Amalienstr 95/I, appeared to-day before the director of the Institution and declared:

'I request immediate release of my child Maria Mader to my care. In spite of all difficulties I want to take her home. My reason is that I have learned that people who are transferred from institutions die soon and that their bedies are then cremated. Only the ashes are sent to the relatives. Since I find it unbearable to have my child cremated, which is against my principles, I want to take my daughter home with me. At any rate I would like to take possession of the corpse of my daughter if anything should happen, so that the child could be buried in a decent ritual manner in a cemetery. According to your advice I shall submit a petition so that I can take my daughter away with me.'

"Since the patient had already been scheduled for the transport of 25 April 1941, the director declined to return the patient immediately to her mother. I put it at the discretion of the direction of the Cure and Care Institution in Niedernhart-Linz, as transition institution, to possibly return the patient to the mother upon request. The mother threatened immediate suicide if she learned that her child, Maria, was cremated".

"Eglfing 23 April 1941."
Signed: "Direktion her Heil- und
Pflegeanstalt des Bezirksverbandes Oberbayern
Eglfing-Haar."

As a consequence of that intervention, Maria Mader was held back from the transport scheduled for 25 April 1941 (Appendix 1, No.13), but the intervention of her mother did not save her for long. Her name was added in handwriting to the bettom of a list of victims sent to a killing center four days later, namely on 29 April 1941 (Appendix 1, No.14).

It is likewise of interest to note that three other patients - 1 female, 2 males, were held back from the transport on 25 April 1941, because these three patients

had a brother or sister on the same transport (Appendix 1, No.13). Brothers and sisters were not supposed to be taken together to a killing center on the same transport. I presume that the reason for this policy was that simultaneous receipt of the death notice of more than one child at once may have lent too much emphasis to the fact that they had been killed, rather than having died from disease or accident.

Most of the transports were initiated by a form letter from the State Ministry of the Interior, signed by Dr. Schultze, to the effect that the present situation necessitated transfer of about 140 patients, and that the patients would be called for by the transport company from Berlin. The form letter goes on to say that all private property should be given to the patient, that all case histories and personal records have to be handed to the leader of the transport, and that the relatives responsible for payments should be notified that further payments should be suspended until the institution where the patient had been transferred would notify them. If, in the meantime, a relative should ask any questions, he should be told that the name of the institution where the patient had been transferred was not yet known and that the transfer was carried out on orders of the Commisser for Defence of the Realm (Appendix 1, No.15). Usually another notification directly from the Gemeinnttzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. concerning the exact time of arrival of the transports, most of which were carried out in the early hours of the morning, fellowed (Appendix 1, Nos.16, 17 and 18). Apparently special fees were charged for the killing as indicated by a letter from the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. to the Cure and Care Institution in Eglfing-Haar, dated 25 February 1941 (Appendix 1, No.19), to the effect that the institution should communicate to the transport company, the names and addresses of the paying relatives of all those Jewish patients who had been transferred to the general government area of Poland (presumably Lublin), as well as the daily rates which those relatives had been paying, so that these relatives could be sent a bill according to those rates.

(2) Documents concerning expert opinions which Dr. Pfannmiller gave on patients selected for killing in other institutions.

These documents included letters of transmittal which accompanied the records which were sent from Professor Dr. Heyde to Dr. Pfannmiller for expert appraisal. Dr. Heyde's letters of transmittal were written on stationery of the

"Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft Heil- und Pflegeanstalten" ( "Mealm Work Committee of Institutions for Cure and Care"), Berlin, W.9. Post Office Box 262 - another organization with high-sounding name, whose sole purpose was the killing of mental patients (Appendix 2, No.1). Dr. Pfannmiller returned the records with his expert appraisals by registered mail, accompanied by a letter of transmittal (Appendix 2, No.2), which sometimes contained comments, such as for instance, his comments on a group of 300 cases from the institution for the insane at Odtersloh, in which he sneered at the fact that the patients apparently had not benefitted significantly from the results of work therapy which had first been initiated at the institution in Gutersleh (Appendix 2, Nos. 3 and 4). Sometimes Dr. Pfannmiller complained that the clinical abstracts submitted were not good enough to form a satisfactory expert opinion, such as in a group of 200 cases sent from the institutions at Langenhorn and Wiesengrund (Appendix 2, Nos. 5, 6 and 7). In the case of the patients from Langenhorn, however,, he gave desisions just the same (Appendix 2, No.6), while in the case of the patients from Wiesengrund, he suggested to have the director submit new clinical abstracts (Appendix 2, No.7). More cauntic werehis comments concerning clinical abstracts of 300 cases which had been sent from the institution at Hildesheim (Appendix 2, No. 8 & 9). He suspected the director of that institution of sabotaging the efforts of selection of patients for killing by making exaggerated claims concerning their occupational usefulness. Dr. Pfannmiller suspected that the director's motives were purely egotistical ones: "he seemed to have heard some rumors about the dissolution of institutions and obviously did not want to help in sawing off the branch of the tree on which he was perched". Dr. Pfannmiller suggested sending an inspecting commission to the institution in Hildesheim to look into the true state of occupational usefulness of the patients.

Altogether Dr. Pfannmiller submitted 5,475 expert appraisals during the period extending from 5 November 1940 to 3 May 1941. Unfortunately only the letters of transmittal and occasional comments are extant, the case histories and clinical abstracts themselves not having been retained in the file.

(3) Documents concerning killing of children at the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt - Eglfing-Haar.

These activities were initiated by an order of the Ministry of the Interior for the Reich and Prussia, dated 26 June 1940 (Appendix 3, No.1). This order established compulsory registration by midwives, doctors and hospital

personnel of all children who were suffering from severe congenital illness such as:

(1) idiocy and mongolism, especially tases associated with blindness and deafness; (2) microcephaly; (3) hydrocephalus of severe and progressive type; (4) malformations of every type, especially absence of limbs and severe cleft formations of the head or the spine; (5) palsies, including Little's disease.

Paragraph 4 of this order reads as follows:

"It is contemplated in these cases to carry out treatment of these children with all means of medical science in order to prevent them from lapsing into permanent infirmity. For this purpose, the Realm Committee for scientific approach to severe illness due to heredity and constitution will erect special institutions or special departments in existing institutions".

Shortly after the issue of that order, a meeting of directors of institutions was held at the Ministry of the Interior in Munich, at which the Berlin representative of the committee, who was then a Dr. Wentzler (prior to Dr. von Hegener's appointment to that position), addressed a select group of directors of institutions and apparently informed them of the true nature of the new type of "in-tensive treatment". Shortly after the meeting Dr. Pfannudller sent a letter to Dr. Wentzler, dated 29 June 1940 (Appendix 3, No.2), in which he explained his contemplated participation in the program. The letter reads: In the matter of treatment of children with severe congenital illness, which we talked over at your last visit to Munich in joint session at the Ministry of the Interior, we have come to the following conclusion which I am communicating to you on the instructions of the principal expert in this matter, Ministerial Director Dr. Schultze.

- \*1. After long deliberation we have come to regard it as must suitable if an observation department for children were erected in a special building of my institution.
- \*2. Before I shall definitely decide to place a building of my institution at disposal for this activity, I regard it as essential to obtain a first-hand impression about the organization involved by a visit to the first institution of this kind of which you spoke, namely the one which had been erected at the 'Steinhof' in Vienna. (Steinhof is the State Institution for the Insane in Vienna).

- \*3. I beg you to authorize me personally to visit this institution in Vienna. The purpose of this visit should be to gain a personal impression of the organizatory and economic integration of this special department, so that I can make suitable arrangements adapted to the local conditions here.
- "4. After my visit to the Steinhof in Vienna, I shall submit a report to Ministerial Director Schultze and I would consider it useful if this could be followed by a discussion in Munich between you and ourselves.
- "5. In the meantime, the Health Department of the Ministry of the Interior, is making inquiries first of all with the City Health Office in Munich as to how many cases of children with severe congenital illness have already come for registration. The size and space of the building to be put at disposal in my institution will depend upon the results of this inquiry.
- \*6. The purpose of our future discussion in Munich should be an agreement concerning the economic arrangements with my institution, the number of beds to be arranged for in the special building, the number of personnel to be used, the question which personnel should be used, the food to be supplied and other economic questions. Not until then shall I be in the position to make a rough calculation as to the mode of economic settlement with your organization.

Heil Hitler".

This letter was not initialled, but without doubt is the original carbon copy of Dr. Pfannmüller's letter. A regulation from the Ministry of the Interior, dated 1.7.1940 (Appendix 3, No.3) regulated that the cost of the program should be defrayed from public welfare funds and in insured cases through sickness insurance.

On 5 August 1940, Dr. Wentzler of the Realm Committee for Scientific Approach to severe Illness due to Heredity and Constitution, replied to Dr. Pfannmiller and informed him that arrangements concerning selection of special institutions would soon be completed, at first in Vienna and in Görden, and probably later in Dr. Pfannmiller's institution in Munich. Dr. Wentzler suggested that Dr. Pfannmiller get in touch with the directors in Görden and Vienna at a later date. His letter referred to Dr. Erwin Jekelius as the man in charge in Vienna (Appendix 3, No.4).

There was apparently some delay in organization and it was not until 21 September 1940 that Dr. Pfannmuller reported to Dr. von Hegener, who had in the meantime taken over in Berlin, that he had selected a Dr. Herbert Jung, who was a member of the Nazi party and politically reliable, as the man in charge of the new department, and stated that he would come to see Dr. von Hegener on 23 September 1940. letter ends as follows: "I am glad that positive work in this children's matter can finally begin at last". (Appendix 3, No.5). On 11 October 1940, Dr. von Hegener sent Dr. Pfannmiller a special gasoline ration of 30 litres because "in view of the appointment of a new physician you will have to make an increased number of trips to Munich" (Appendix 3, No.6). On 2 November 1940, Dr. von Hegener asked about a child who was supposed to be admitted to the new department (Appendix 3, No.7), and on 13 November 1940 he sent Dr. Pfan namiller another 30 litres of gasoline coupons "to be used for trips on behalf of the Realm Committee (Appendix 3, No.8). On 30 November 1940, Dr. Pfannmiller submitted his first report on admissions and discharges to the new department. 11 children were admitted during that month, and 5 had already 'died'. One child is described as having been taken home by the parents against medical advice: "it was handed to the parents upon their insightless urging. There were no legal means to retain it in the institution by force". (Appendix 3, No.9). On 26 November 1940, Dr. von Hegener invited Dr. Pfannmiller to a special discussion of the "physicians active on behalf of the Realm Committee in Berlin" (Appendix 3, No.10). Dr. Pfannmiller made the following notes about the meeting (Appendix 3. No.11):-

- "1. In every case the hereditary situation has to be fully investigated.
- "2. Indication for the treatment is determined by the likelihood of permanent unfitness for productive life.
- "3. Every case has to be considered on its own merits. For instance, bilateral blindness or bilateral deafness alone, are insufficient indications for the treatment. In meningomyelocele it should be investigated whether palsies are present. Among deformities, only really severest cases with extensive deformities are to be treated, in mongolism, only severest cases which are combined with mental deficiency of a high degree.
- "4. In every case one should ask for history of attempted interruptions of pregnancy, and also for severe psychic trauma of the mother during pregnancy.

- "5. All cases are to be cleared up diagnostically to the last detail. In addition to a complete history, including history of heredity, special examinations such as encephalography, arteriography, X-ray studies and others are to be performed. In mongolism, mere mongoloid habitus should be differentiated from mongoloid idiocy.
- \*6. Investigations performed hitherto in children with idiocy have shown that idiocy in almost 100% of cases was caused through damage during infancy not caused by heredity. Idiocy in most cases develops pre-natally or intranatally, in some cases even post-natally.
- "7. Also the question of heredodegenerative developmental disturbances and diseases are to be cleared up in every case."

On 4 January 1941, Dr. Pfannmäller sent Dr. von Hegener a personal letter in which he expressed how much pleasure he derived from his cooperation with him, and also thanked him for the great help which he had given him by supplying him with extra gas coupons (Appendix 3, No.12). This obviously scrounging letter was followed by an award of 100 litres of gasoline to Dr. Pfannmäller on the part of Dr. von Hegener (Appendix 3, No.13).

On 28 January 1941, Dr. von Hegener sent a letter to Dr. Pfannmiller in which he requested him to name pediatricians and gynaecologists with a National Socialist outlook on life in order to increase the scope of the new activities, presumably to step up the number of referrals (Appendix 3, No.14). In his reply of 8 February 1941 (Appendix 3, No.15), Dr. Pfannmiller stated that he had discussed Dr. von Hegener's letter with Dr. Walter Schultze, Ministerial Director of the Ministry of the Interior. The letter went on to say "since I am insufficiently informed about conditions, especially about the political reliability of the clinicians in Munich, I beg you to communicate with Party Comrade Professor Dr. Schultze, who is at the same time Führer of the University teachers, and who could give you a hand in this matter. Heil Hitler".

Initialled: "Pfannmiller".

On 26 May 1941, Dr. Pfannmiller asked for 50 more beds for the children's department, because it was overflowing with admissions (Appendix 3, No.16). On the same date Dr. Pfannmiller sent a letter to the Realm Committee in Berlin which indicated that there was some difficulty in obtaining payments from city welfare agencies for children

which the Realm Committee referred to the special children's department for "scientific investigation" and "treatment". (Appendix 3, No.17). At the same time Dr. Pfannmiller informed the juvenile department of the city welfare department of Kempten that the matter would be taken up with the Realm Committee for Scientific Approach to Severe Illness due to Heredity and Constitution (Appendix 3, No.18). Apparently there was some snag about disposing of the children quickly enough, because of the shortage of suitable poison. In his letter of 31 May 1940 (Appendix 3, No.19), addressed to Dr. von Hegener, Dr. Pfannmaller "The 11-year old child, Karl Aigner, has in the meantime been admitted to my institution. It is a case of idiocy of severest kind with great eretic unrest, seesaw movements and outspoken destructive drive. The child can hardly be kept here and should come for treatment as quickly as possible. I beg you, therefore, to take care that I receive sufficient quantities of the preparation 'modiscop' from Vienna as soon as possible. Perhaps you could ask Mr. Jekelius to write to me about the administration of this preparation. I would be very grateful to you if you could take care of this matter as quickly as possible because the child is a heavy burden for the nursing personnel of the special department".

Apparently Dr. Pfannmuller felt in need of some encouragement for his activities, because he kept a note on a conversation with the mother of a child by name of Lothar Hübsch. After a conversation during which the mother had expressed her solicitude about her child's comfort, she stated: "I do not know why an injection is not given to such human beings to make them fall asleep. It makes really no sense to spoon-feed them while the healthy ones are being killed at the front. If I knew where I could go to make such arrangements I would do it. If the child were dead I could peacefully die myself, but as it is, I would worry who would take care of him". (Appendix 3, No.20).

The documents include lists of 275 children who passed through the children's department between 1940 and 1943. "Authorization" was given in 213 of these cases. Sample sets of these lists are reproduced in Appendix 3, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

(4) <u>Documents concerning killer personnel</u> selected for the children's department at the State Hospital in Eglfing-Haar.

These documents cover a period extending from 28 August 1940 until 18 November 1943. Nurses and attendants

selected for the execution ward had to sign a special oath of secrecy. Two such documents are reproduced (Appendix 4, No. 1 & 2). The first of the two documents signed by three murses reads as follows: "Obligation: To the Director of the Cure and Care Institute, Eglfing-Haar, Obermedizinalrat, Dr. Pfannmiller. I have been informed about the nature of my activity and my duties in the special department of the children's house of the Cure and Care Institute, Eglfing-Haar, where children of the Realm Committee for Scientific Approach to severe illness due to heredity and constitution are housed. I undertake to carry out my duties in this department according to the directions of my chief and I confirm that my attention has been called to the fact that the treatment of these children in this department is a matter of the Realm which has to be kept absolutely secret. I have been instructed that I have to keep strictest silence concerning all happenings of which I should become aware during the treatment of these children, and that any breach of this silence on my part will warrant the death penalty. I have given my word to maintain strictest silence and I shall adhere to this at all times and toward all people.

Eglfing 26 April 1941.
Signed: "Dentlmoser Emma,
Spindler Maria,
Lang, Emma."

The second document signed by a clerk reads as follows: - (Appendix 4, No.2):

"Obligation: I, the undersigned, have been obligated by handshake instead of by an oath, on the part of the director, to receive and to copy matters concerning the Realm which have to be kept secret. Such papers are of a special confidential nature. I herewith undertake to keep all papers which should become known to me under the heading "secret Realm matter" strictly secret, and never to give anyone knowledge of them without specific order from the director of the institution, Dr. Pfannmiller.My attention has been called to the fact that if I should not keep this oath of secrecy, I will face penal prosecution by the Gestapo, and that I will have to count with the possibility of the death penalty if I should either carelessly or deliberately divulge matters which have become known to me as "secret Realm matters".

Signed: "Erich Frank".

The people employed in the killing department received special annual supplements to their salaries (Appendix 4, No.3). These additional salaries for the

year 1943 were paid to the following individuals: Dr.Gustav Eidam; Erna Dentelmoser, head nurse; Emma Lang; Marie Spindler; Klara Wicher, secretary; Maria Heismann, ward murse, and Kreszens Weige, Kindergarten nurse.

Of special interest is the letter from a doctor who had been offered a job on the killing staff in August 1940, but who declined it. This handwritten letter addressed to Dr. Pfannmiller is reproduced in photostat (Appendix 4, No.4). This letter translated reads as follows:

"Schwarzsee bei Kitzbühel, 28 August 1940.

"Dear Herr Direktor:

"The heavy rains during the first half of my vacation had the advantage of giving me sufficient leisure for reflection, and I am very grateful to you for your great kindness and consideration in giving me this time to make up my mind. The new measures are so convinging that I thought I could let personal considerations go by the board. But it is another thing to approve of measures of the State with full conviction, and something else to carry them out sneself in their final consequence. I am reminded of the difference which exists between judge and executioner. Therefore, in spite of all intellectual insight and goodwill on my part, I cannot escape the realization that according to my personal nature I am not suitable for this job. As vidid as my desire is in many cases to improve upon the natural course of events, as repugnant it is to me to carry this out as a systematic job after cold-blooded deliberation and according to scientific objective principles, and not urged by medical feeling toward the patient. What has endeared to me the work in the children's house, was not the scientific interest, but the physician's urge, amidst our often fruitless labor, to help and at least to improve many of our cases here. The psychological evaluation, and the curative and pedagogic influence, were always much closer to my heart than anatomical curiosities, no matter how interesting they were. And so it comes about that, although I am sure that I can preserve my full objectivity in giving expert opinions, I yet feel myself somehow tied emotionally to the children as their medical guardian, and I think that this emotional contact is not necessarily a weakness from the point of view of a National Socialist physician . However, it hinders me from combining this new duty with the ones I have hitherto carried out.

"If this should force you to place the work in the children's house into other hands, it would certainly be

a painful loss to me. However, I consider it more right to see clearly and to recognize in time that I am too soft for this job, instead of disappointing you later.

"I know that your offer to me is a sign of special confidence, and I cannot honor your confidence in any better way than by absolute honesty and openness".

"Heil Hitler,

Your very devoted, F. Hölzel\*.

The letter was initialled by Dr. Pfannmiller as having been received on 29 August 1940 at 1600 hours.

(5) Letters to relatives, government agencies, banks, insurance companies and welfare agencies concerning people who had been killed.

Letters to relatives of patients who had been killed who werried about the whereabouts of their mother, brother, sister or child as the case might be, were all evasive, usually limiting themselves to the statement that the relative in question had been "sent to another institution, the location of which was unknown". In some cases the letter was referred for further attention to the Gemeinmitzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H., but there was only one instance in this file when a relative was given the address of the company. However, referral to the transport company was the rule in the case of inquiries by official bodies. It is significant that even official bodies such as county governments. mayor's offices, welfare agencies, the Ministr of the Interior, government insurance agencies and banks were likewise given the same evasive information as the relatives themselves.

The letters to relatives were written with various degrees of politeness. The lower class of politeness was used exclusively in dealing with relatives of Jewish victims, concerning 31 of which this file contains documents. 17 of them were females and 14 males, one of the latter a 10-year old child. All the Jewish patients who are included in the correspondence had been transported from the institution in a collective transport of Jewish patients on 20 September 1940. The least polite way of dealing with the inquiry was to send no reply at all, but merely to refer the letter for reply to the transport company. This was done in 7 cases. The next degree of politeness in dealing with the relatives was a brief reply to the effect that the relative wis no longer in the institution, but was transferred on 20 September 1940 with a collec-

tive transport of Jewish inmates to an unknown institution" (Appendix 5, No. 1 & 2). Only slightly more informative was the letter to a sister of a transferred patient informing her that her sister was "transferred to an institution not known to us. You will be informed from the institution to which she has been admitted (Appendix 5, No.3 & 4). A number of other answers to letters of inquiry include the additional notation that "the request for information had been forwarded to the appropriate place" (Appendix 5, Nos. 5 and 6). Simultaneously to that reply to the relative, the letter of the relative was forwarded to the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. for action by them (Appendix 5, No.7). This type of action was taken in 6 different cases. In one case the sister of a patient was informed that her sister was transferred according to an order of the Ministry of the Interior to an unknown institution, and the suggestion was made to the sister that she ascertain to what institution she was transferred by writing to the Gemeinntitzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. in Berlin (Appendix 5. Nos. 8 & 9).

The county government ("Landrat") in Munich was dealt with equally evasively. When this government agency inquired about the patient Berta Sara Thalheimer (Appendix 5, No.10), they were briefly told "the above named was transferred according to a decision by the State Ministry of the Interior for the collective transport of Jewish inmates on 20 September 1940, to an institution unknown to us. You may contact the Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. Berlin, Petsdamer Platz 1."

Initialled: "Prannmiller" (Appendix 5, No.11).

The mayor of Bamberg, was merely teld upon inquiry that his letter had been forwarded to the proper place, since the name of the institution where the patient was transferred was "unknown to us" (Appendix 5, Nos.12 & 13); and his letter was referred to the transport company for action (Appendix 5, No.14). A request by the Mayor of Deidesheim dated 30 December 1940, was similarly acted upon (Appendix 5. Nos.15, 16 & 17).

The Dresdner Bank was particularly curtly dealt with. A request concerning the whereabouts of a Mr. Oswald Feis (Appendix 5, No.18) drew merely the reply"that the above named was no longer in the institution and the locality of his present institutionalization is unknown to us" (Appendix 5, No.19). At the same time, the letter was referred to the transport company (Appendix 5, No.20).

The Dresdner Bank was not satisfied with that reply and requested more information on 20 December 1940 (Appendix 5, No.21). This drew the briefest reply from Dr. Pfannmiller, limited to two sentences: "Oswald Feis was transferred on 20 September 1940 to another institution. Further details are not known to us" (Appendix 5, No.22).

The fact that the location where the patients were killed remained a secret, created a rather serious confusion to finance offices and registrar's offices, who had to be given not only a date of death but also a place of death for completion of their records. But when the finance office of Krumbach (Schwahen) tried to find out through channels where Berta Sara Schnell had died (Appendix 5, Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26), all the answer they obtained from Dr. Pfannmiller was that she "had been transferred on 20 September 1940 with a collective transport of Jewish patients, according to an order from the State Ministry of the Interior to another institution", and they were referred to the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. for further details (Appendix 5, No. 27). This correspondence is interesting in that it reveals the time which elapsed in that particular case between the transfer and the killing. Berta Sara Schnell was reported as having died on 29 November 1940, i.e. 69 days after her transfer.

Similar evasive replies were sent to the district court of Fürth, the district atterney and the Mayer of Landau, i.d. Pfalz, the government insurance company in Berlin, the county welfare association in Würzburg, the Lord Mayor of Mürnberg and the district atterney of the superior court, Nürnberg; and to the district court of Munich and to the Ministry of the Interior in Munich itself, in a case submitted through the guardiahamip court of Stuttgart. A lawyer who inquired about a client was likewise referred to the Gemeinmützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. (Appendix 5, Nos. 28 & 29). Another lawyer, whose practice was likewise limited to Jews only was not as fortunate. His letter was merely referred to the transport company for action (Appendix 5, Nos. 30 & 31).

Replies to non-Jewish relatives of killed Jews er to relatives of non-Jews were more polite. Frieda Schneider inquired about the whereabouts of the mother-in-law of her brother, who at the time was a soldier at the front (Appendix 5, Ne.32). The reply reads as follows (Appendix 5, Ne.33):

We have no news as to which admitting institution Wrs. Sara Kirschbaum has been taken. We have been assured that you will receive notification from the admit ting institution. Your letter has been transmitted to the proper place for action".

A Mrs. Elise Strohmaier wrote a rather touching letter about her sick daughter to whom she was very attached and devoted. (Appendix 5, No.34). This reads as follows:

"Dachau, 14 December 1940.

"Greatly honored Herr Direktor:

"Please forgive me if I approach you personally with a heavy mother's heart in these days which also for

you must be full of suffering.

"On 2 December I received an announcement from the institution that my daughter, Anny Wild, House 8, had been transferred because the house had to be cleared and that the receiving institution would notify me, but up to date I have not heard anything.

"I beg you urgently to tell me as soon as

possible where my daughter now is.

wenerated Herr Direkter, and to the other doctors who helped to care for my daughter in her many days of severe suffering, my deeply felt gratitude. If you realize that she has been bed-ridden for almost a whole year but now at this season had to go on a journey, you will understand my great solicitude; and also if you consider that the helidays are near, when we would have liked so much to visit her.

"I beg you urgently for an immediate reply.

"With German greeting,"

Signed: "Elise Strohmaier,

Dachau,

Hermannstr 10.

"I can be reached by telephone at Burgmeier T 365".

This touching letter drew the following reply from Dr. Pfannmüller (Appendix 5, No.35):-

\*16 December 1940;

"Greatly honored Mrs. Strohmaier,

"In reply to your letter of 14 December 1940, I regret not being able to tell you in which reception institution your daughter has been admitted, since I personally was not informed about the matter. However, I have been assured that you will be informed about the condition of your daughter, Anny Wild, in a short time from the receiving institution. The transfer of the patient occurred within the frame of a planned evacuation of the institution for the purpose of making room for evacuees upon the direction of the Commissioner for Defence of the Realm. The direction of this institution has no influence upon the transfer of patients."

The receiving institutions apparently were quite tardy with their replies as exemplified in the correspondence of Mrs. Sophie Sara Landecker about her son (Appendix 5,No.36). Her letter, dated 2 December 1940, reads as follows: "You have informed me on 21 September 1940, that my son Martin, who has been transferred to you from the monastery in Reichenbach has been sent to a collective institution according to the instructions of the State Ministry of the Interior. Since up to date I have heard nothing from you or about my son, I beg you most cordially to inform me where he has been taken so that I, as his mother, know of his whereabouts. I inclose stamped envelope for your reply.

"With esteem:

Signed: Sophie Sara Landecker Hindenburgstr 20.\*\*

This letter was referred to the Gemeinnätzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. Mrs. Landecker received the following reply (Appendix 5, No.37):

"We have referred your letter to the appropriate place because the receiving institution is unknown to us".

A similar inquiry by a Mr. Oppenheimer concerning his daughter was dealt with in the same manner (Appendix 5, Nos. 38, 39 & 40).

A rather pathetic letter, which indicates at the same time that patients' property disappeared as tracelessly as the patients themselves, is reproduced in Appendix 5, No.41. This letter reads:
"Schwartzenau a/Eder, Westfalen, 2 March 1941.

To:- Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Eglfing:

"I received from Lublin the death notice of my sister, Mrs. Meta Sara Frankenberg of Coburg, with a note that my previous letter sent to the director of Eglfing had been forwarded there. I had, at the same time, made arrangements in Coburg to forward my sister's linen shrouds according to Jewish custom. If these shrouds should still be in Eglfing I request you to kindly send them to me here at my expense.

"For your efforts, best thanks,

With esteem, Frieda Sara Kahn".

Dr. Pfannmäller replied:

"All effects were sent along with the patient at the time of the transfer. There are no more clothing or valuables here which belonged to Meta Sara Frankenberg." (Appendix 5, No.41).

Apparently also the case histories and personal records disappeared. When the State Hospital of Lohr am Main inquired about the case histories of the Jewish patients who had been transferred to Eglfing on 16 September 1940, because they needed them for their annual statistics (Appendix 5, No. 42), Dr. Pfannmiller replied (Appendix 5, No. 43): "These histories of Jewish immates who had been transferred to my institution and who were transferred from here into another institution, cannot be obtained by you because they were sent along with the responsible transport agency who transferred the patient". Even the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. could get no further personal data on the patients once they had been handed to them. On 8 January 1941, the Gemeinmitzige Krankentranspert G.m.b.H. requested of the director of the Institution at Eglfing-Haar, the date and place of birth of one of the transported patients which they needed in order to find the data necessary for replying to a relative (Appendix 5, No. 44). Dr. Pfannmiller, in reply, gave the date of birth, but stated "the place of birth we cannot supply because we no longer are in possession of the records. (Appendix 5, No. 45).

3. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM PROFESSOR DR. KURT SCHNEIDER, DEUTECHE FORSCHUNGSANSTALT FUR PSYCHIATRIE, IN MUNICH.

Dr. Schneider stated that the man mainly responsible for the policy of execution of patients suffering from mental disease or mental defects was Professor Dr. Heyde of Warzburg. Dr. Heyde was an S.S. man, and also held the position of so-called 'psychiatrist to concentration camps'.

4. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM PROFESSOR DR. O. BUMKE, PROFESSOR OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Professor Bumke stated on 7 June 1945, that the practice of killing the mentally ill which had been instituted by the Nazis, was supposed to be a deep secret, but the secret soon leaked out. "While nobody was supposed to talk about it, the sparrows were whistling it from the rooftops". Professor Bumke stated that for more than one reason it was a tragic crime. The mistrust of the public against psychiatrists had been gradully stilled through faithful public service on the part of the psychiatrists extending over about 100 years, but this policy of killing the mentally ill had stirred up all that old mistrust again. "Psychiatrists, as you know, were always suspected of 'putting people away', and now they were not only suspected of putting them away, but there was real

evidence that they were actually killing them. That was the tragedy". There was a wave of public mistrust, and finally public indignation forced the Nazis to stop this policy "officially" in 1943. "What has been done unofficially after that in Eglfing and elsewhere is not known". Professor Bumke received a letter in 1942 from the Ministry of the Interior, asking him whether he had any difficulty with relatives if their kin was being transferred to state hospitals, and if so, for what reasons. He replied: "Because they are afraid that this means their being transferred from life to death". Professor Bumke stated that in his dealings with the Nazis he had always adopted the policy of fairly open boldness, although it meant "skirting the edge of the concentration camp". In 1934, he offered his resignation in a gesture of open disapproval of Nazi policy. His resignation, however. was not accepted. "Since that time, they have left me alone, but", he stated, "if I had taken that step later rather than as early as 1934, I would have probably been sent to Dachau; but as it was, they more or less kept me around as a famous figure for advertising to the outside world, but had written me off as an active participant in Nazi policies."

Dr. Bumke stated that he had never treated Hitler. Hitler was treated by a doctor who was something of a quack and faker, by name of Morel. Morel treated Hitler mainly with hormones. Dr. Bumke classified Hitler diagnostically as "a hysteric psychopath, with excessive need for recognition and with traits of genius" ("Hysterischer geltungsbedürftiger Psychopath mit genialem Einschlag".").

5. INFORMATION RECEIVED AT THE BADISCHE HEIL-UND PFLEGEANSTALT (State Hospital for mental and nervous diseases of the Province of Baden) in WIESLOCH, NEAR HEIDELBERG, GERMANY.

Möckel, Director.

Information received from Dr. Wilhelm

Dr. Möckel was visited on 9 June 1945. I was accompanied on this visit by Major Baruch. Dr. Möckel entered the conference room adjacent to his office, where we were waiting to see him, presenting the obvious appearance of a frightened man. He was pale, there was perspiration on his forehead, and he showed generalized tremor. When I reassured him that we were merely coming to obtain information and that we had no executive function, he calmed down, appeared greatly relieved, and his tremors ceased. After a few moments, he askedto be excused for a minute, went to his adjacent office,

telephoned his daughter, telling her in German that it was not what he had feared and that there was no need for her any lenger to stand by. He then returned to the conference room and put all his information at our disposal.

The systematic execution of the mentally ill was prepared in 1939 by a questionnaire concerning all mentally ill patients, which had to be filled out by the physicians. This questionnaire included diagnosis, present mental state, whether mentally deteriorated or not, whether thepatient had living relatives or not, whether he had served in the world war or not. This questionnaire had to be sent to the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin. It was marked "strictly confidential". It became known that the purpose of the questionnaire concerned transfers in order to make room in the state institutions. Between March and May 1940. Mr. Sprauer, the Minister of the Interior of the province of Baden, sent out orders that a certain number of patients (usually 120) cases had to be ready for transport. Excluding preceding collective transports of Jewish patients, the transport administrator of the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H., took 800 patients out of the Wiesloch. The last of the transports was sent out in the middle of 1941. Gradually the nature of the transports became talked about in the communities, because of the stereotyped nature of the letters received by relatives. These letters usually read: "Your mother", "brother", "sister", "son", respectively, "has died. Unfortunately all medical skill has failed to keep him alive. His/ her ashes can be obtained by you by writing to .....

The policy of exterminating the mentally ill by Willing them had been initiated by the "Reichsarbeits-gemeinschaft der Direktoren der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten." Dr. Möckel statedthat he himself never went to their meetings. He avoided going to them by excusing himself on account of illness, but the truth was that he did not want to go.

Dr. Möckel then added sheepishly: "we also had a children's station, of which Dr. Schreck was the head. He is pensioned now. The purpose of this children's station was 'intensive treatment' of mentally defective children, which was to culminate in their eventually being 'put to sleep'." "This children's section was established in 1940. It was organized and staffed from Berlin. I have not admitted any of the children myself. I went through that section only twice when there were some complaints about the food. Dr. Schreck now lives in Pfullendorf am Bodensee. The children's section ran only for a short

time, approximately \$\frac{1}{2}\$ year.\*\* Dr. Möckel knew of only 23 children who were in that special children's section, and he knew only of 11 children who were killed there. Dr. Möckel then turned over a list of 23 children, 12 of whom are marked as having died. He stated that one of them died from natural causes. He then turned over another file concerning children. Of interest in that file was a letter which Dr. von Hegener of the "Reichsausschuss zur Wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb- und anlagebedingten schweren Leiden" wrote to Dr. Möckel on 14 March 1941. In this letter he asked him to come to a meeting in Berlin W.8., Vossstrasse 4, on 20 March 1941. The letter ends with a request: "If you cannot come personally please do not send a representative". Dr. Möckel obviously did not want to go to that meeting because he stamped the letter as having been received on 29 March 1941.

After the children's station was removed in 1940, a delegation came from Berlin which was headed by Professor Carl Schneider of Heidelberg. This delegation arranged for the killings in the future to be carried out elsewhere, after the patients were removed from the institution by the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. These patients were taken to killing centers which had been instituted in former state hospitals in Grafeneck, near Tübingen in Württemberg, and in Hadamar, near Limburg an der Lahn in Hessen-Nassau, Germany. The transport chiefs of the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport B.m.b.H., which had to arrange the transports from Wiesloch, were Schweninger and Seibel. Dr. Mockel turned over all documents concerning the killed adults to an officer of the U.S.Army. by name of William F. Nilan. He also stated that he had given all the secret papers to this officer (it was later established that the documents had been turned over to the 7th Army Document Center from where they were sent to J.A.G. ETOUSA, attention: War Crimes Section, on 8 May 1945, and received at 1100 hours on 11 May 1945 by Pfc E.A. Hose). The number of the documents at the 7th Army Document Center was 2090. Their registration number with ETOUSA is A 340.

Dr. Möckel was quite proud of the fact that the mortality figures at his own institution had risen only slightly since 1935 (Table 3).

#### TABLE 3.

## Mortality figures among patients at the State Hospital in Wiesloch

1935	٠		•						•		•	5%
1936		•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	4%
1937												4.4%

#### TABLE 3 (Contd)

1938	•	•	*	•		•	•	•	•	5.2%	
1939										5.2%	
1940			•							5.7%	
1941	•	•	•			٠	•		٠	8.1%	(dysentery)
1942	•	•			•		•	•	•	7.6%	
1943											
1944					•				•	6.8%	

This table indicates a certain deterioration of care for those patients who remained at the institution without being officially marked for killing.

The killing at the children's station was carried out by Berlin nurses. They used mostly luminal. At the killing centers in Grafeneck and Hadamar in 1940 and 1941, gas and electricity were used for the killings. There were other killing centers in Brandenburg and in Vienna, and some patients who were sent from Wiesloch to one of the nearly killing centers were sometimes later sent to Brandenburg or Vienna. Dr. Möckel added: "I never wanted to hear about what they did at Grafeneck. It always nauseated me". "Later I could not stand it any lenger. Whenever a transport was to leave at night, I usually left the institution at noon and did not come back until the next day."

At first the patients did not know where they were being taken, but later it became known among the patients, and there were frightful scenes when patients did not want to be taken away. Finally a storm of protest arose among the population because of the stereotyped death notices which they received from Grafeneck, Hadamar, Brandenburg and Vienna. At some time during that period Sprauer held a meeting and said that patients who had been transferred would no longer be "put away", but 8 or 14 days later another flock of death notices went out. Because of the wave of public protest, the mass killing of patients in special killing centers was discontinued in the middle of 1941, and a policy of extermination by starvation in the state institutions themselves, without transfer to a special killing center, was substituted. The policy of starvation had the advantage that the deaths were more spread out and masses of patients did not die on the same day. However, the former killing centers were partly maintained in that a relatively large number of starvation wards were instituted there.

and transfers were still made to those starvation wards. Thus 600 cases from Wiesloch were transferred to Hadamar for starvation up to June 1944, when the last of these transports was carried out. These are not included in the previously given figure of 800 who were transferred to Grafeneck and Hadamar for mass killing between January 1940 and June 1941. Dr. Möckel transferred patients for starvation also to other institutions, namely to Eich berg and to various Bavarian institutions, especially Kaufbeuren. 150 cases, 60 men and 90 women, constituted the last transport to Kaufbeuren en 4 June 1944. starvation center fancifully named "research house" was also taken over and staffed by Professor Carl Schneider on Dr. Mockel's own hospital grounds, where it was operated through 1942 and 1943. Dr. Mockel claimed that he did not know how many patients were killed there, and he stated that he did not know until recently that any patients were killed there at all. Dr. Schneider had his own personnel there which was separate from the personnel of the State Hospital at Wiesloch. personnel was indignant over the way these people lived. They received wine and beer by the car-load directly from Berlin".

The killing by gas and electricity had been objected to by legal experts of the government. They held that unless a "law for annihilation of valueless lives" ("Gesetz zur Vernichtung lebensunwürdigen Lebens") was promulgated, these killings were illegal because a law against killing was still on the statute books of Germany, which provided that whoever killed somebody else with premeditation should be punished by death. Also the theologians objected to the killings. The Bishop of Münster, Count Galen, declared publicly from his pulpit: "Whe has knowledge of a murder and does not announce it becomes punishable himself. I have personal knowledge of 300 murders which have been committed, and I herewith proclaim and denounce them publicly".

All these objections which were whispered about in public forced those who had administered the extermination policies to "lay low", and to confine their activities since 1942 to carrying out their killings by the slower and less conspicuous method of systematic starvation in special starvation wards, while the mass executions were discontinued since late 1941. Killings by slow starvation, however, continued until the Nazi administration became defunct in 1945.

The patients transported to killing centers as well as the patients killed at Wiesloch itself from 1940 to 1945 did not include any Jewish victims since the Jewish patients of Wiesloch had been disposed of together with the normal Jews living in Wiesloch and surroundings as early as 1935. They had all been taken away to an unknown destination which was supposed to be "somewhere in the Pyrenees". Jewish patients were written off the books as "transferred to an institution outside of the province of Baden".

Dr. Mckel stated that one of his nurses once set out to have alook at the killing center in Grafenecks Dr. Mockel felt that this nurse apparently had developed a certain amount of depression from seeing a lot of her patients transported off to be killed, and she developed a sort of obsession that she had to see the place. was arrested after she got to Grafeneck. Dr. Möckel stated that he had the shock of his life when he suddenly got a telephone call from Grafeneck informing him that one of his nurses. Miss Amalie Widmann, had been arrested because she had been spying about the place. She was arrested there by the S.S. On Dr. Mockel's request they finally let her go after they threatened her with a concentration camp if she tried a thing like that again "and that means death". I then expressed a desire to talk to Miss Widmann and she was called to Dr. Mockel's office and interviewed in his presence.

# b. Information received from Miss Amalie Widmann, Nurse at the State Hospital in Wiesloch, near Heidelberg.

Miss Widmann stated that the first transport of patients to a killing center left Wiesloch on 29 February 1940. Among the patients were a good many who had become endeared and attached to Miss Widmann. After they had been taken to the killing center, Miss Widmann became unable to take her mind off the sad fate of these patients, and she became unable to rest day or night. She had to think about them all the time. She finally felt that it might give her ease of mind if she could actually see what happened, and she decided to visit the killing center in Grafeneck herself. So she asked for a furlough, not telling anybody what she planned to do, and she went to Grafeneck on 22 July 1940. When she got off the train at Marbach a.d. Lauter bei Münzingen. which is the railhead for Grafeneck, the people whom she asked for directions to Grafeneck looked at her in a peculiar way as if there was something strange or funny about her. When she finally arrived in front of

the institution in Grafeneck, she found a sign reading: "Entry strictly prohibited because of danger of infection" ("Zutritt wegen Seuchengefahr strengstens verboten"). There were heavily armed men in green uniform, obviously police about the area. Suddenly Miss Widmann felt gripped by an overwhelming feeling of anxiety and she ran away over an open field crying bitterly. She sat down and cried for a while. She then saw that she was on the premises of a stud farm. The farmer came and asked her whether he could do anything for her, and she told him that she wanted to go and see the institution in Grafeneck. The farmer then told her: "Do not go there. One must not say anything". Shortly afterwards, an SS man appeared, accompanied by other SS men, with hounds. They took her into the building, where she was brought before an official who asked her what she wanted. She said that she wanted to see some of her old patients and find out how they were. The official then stated that the patients liked it so much there that they would never want to leave again. He then interrogated her sharply about her antecedents and her connections with any group, if any. He then called up Dr. Möckel. Miss Widmann added that she felt she owed her life to Dr. Mockel because if he had not talked fer her they would have killed her. The reason why she went there was because of her deep feeling of close relationship with her patients.

# Dr. Alfred Schwenninger, Director of the military section of the Institution in Viesloch.

Dr. Schwenninger said that he had observed all the goings on at the Wiesloch institution in regard to the killing of the mentally ill since 1939, although it was dene in a deliberately secretive manner ("getarnt und geheimmisvoll"). He further stated that Dr. Möckel had been an eld National Socialist from way back and that he was fully behind the extermination policy for the mentally ill and closely tied by bonds of personal friend-ahip to the originators and main activators of that policy. The main activators of the policy of "euthanasia" of the mentally ill were Professor Carl Schneider and his associates at the psychiatric clinic of the University of Heidelberg, Professor Heyde in Würzburg, Dr. Nitsche, Dr. Packheiser (principal expert in the Public Health Office, Baden), and Dr. Möckel himself. "I once met the whole gang here. They used to come to Wiesloch regularly for discussions." Dr. Schwenninger feels that Dr. Packheiser was a particularly evil fellow. He was originally a physician, and then became a career man in the Health

Ministry, who at the beginning of the rise of the Nazis went over to the personal staff of Hess. Packheiser first informed Dr. Möckel about the coming arrangements concerning the killing of the mentally ill in the summer of 1939. He told him that it would be started as soon as war broke out.

Dr. Schwenninger feels that the sermon by Bishop Galen had a good deal to do with curbing the large scale exterminations in the spring of 1942, but he feels that Stalingrad and the consequent increased need for mampower, which drew a lot of the SS personnel who sat in these organizations to the war fronts, had still more to do with reducing the organized extermination activities.

All the organizations whose sole purpose was to kirl the mentally ill had fancy sounding scientific names. The first one was the Deutsches Forschungsinstitut für Krankenbewegungen" which was founded in 1940, and operated through 1941. When this folded up, Professor Carl Schneider and his associates founded the "Deutsches Forschungsinstitut für Geisteskranke" which carried out the same policies locally after the nation-wide organization had folded up late in 1941. In this local organization, which was headed by Professor Carl Schneider and which operated at the State Institution in Wiesloch, the same thurs were employed who had been employed previously by the "Gemeinntizige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.", with the addition of "a bunch of lewd women from Berlin who acted as nurses on those wards". They killed patients locally, without transferring them, in small groups at a time. This substitute organization finally broke down after Stalingrad when all these SS bullies were drawn into the military reserves. One day, shortly after Stalingrad, the whole "spooky set-up, including the lewd women, disappeared overnight into thin air". Then the third method started consisting of systematic starvation at special institutions to which patients were transferred in large numbers presumably because of lack of space. The places where perhaps most of these patients were taken were institutions in Alsace, Bavaria, a special institution in Emmendingen, and Hadamar in Hessen-Nassau. From these institutions relatives then received the well known ominous letters of death. The worst of it was that people knew there was no real shortage of space because whole institutions were empty, especially the very beautiful institutions in Illenau, Zinsheim and Reichenau. The latter, a brand new institution with 1200 beds, was being used as a school for the SS. Dr. Schwenninger stated he had always protested against these activities. "I used to stick my ned out almost

to the point of being sent to a concentration camp. Here I was always surrounded by spies, Dr. Mckel's spies".

Dr. Schwenninger added that psychoaths were sometimes transferred from state institutions into concentration camps. He knows of 94 such patients who were taken to a concentration camp which supplied slave manpower to the radium mines in Johannesthal. Of these 94, 8 are still alive. Dr. Schwenninger added that one of them - "an unpleasant homosexual" - had announced his visit to Wiesloch within the next few days. Since 1934 many criminals were shunted into state institutions for the insane under paragraph 42 b of the Penal Law, and these were later supposed to be disposed of to concentration camps.

After the interview with Dr. Schwenninger, we returned to Dr. Möckel's office, where he told us something about his other activities and interests apart from the extermination of the insane. It turned out that he was an enthusiastic horticulturist. His office was full of diagrams about the progress of horticulture and fruit growing at Wiesloch, and he proudly displayed the progress made in the yield of some special brand of plum. It turned out also that Dr. Möckel was a frequent contributor to horticultural magazines, and he had written a special paper published in the Psychiatrisch-Neurolegische Wochenschrift, about the delightful diversion which horticulture constituted for the mentally ill.

I came away from the interview with Dr. Mockel with the feeling that here was something that had no place in the reality of life at all, but something that was part of the famous stage play "Arsenic and Old Lace" This "Arsenic and Old Lace" atmosphere pervades a good deal of Nazi Germany. In a way they were all "Brewsters" faithful to the setting of the play. There was no point in deciding which Germans in positions of authority had committed atrecities and who had not, but rather, who had committed them with an air of innocence like the two old ladies in the play, and who had committed them with overt aggressive brutality, like one of the nephews. There were a few people around of the type of the good nephew who looked on in horror, but without energetic determination or effective ability to put a stop to it. The Brewster family of the famous play is indeed symbolic of the state of affairs psychological and factual which had existed in Nazi Germany. Giving him all benefit of the doubt, the least that can be said about Dr. Möckel is that he was the sweet old lady type of killer. - 38 -

# 6. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM PROFESSOR DR. K. KLEIST IN FRANKFURT ON MAIN.

About the extermination program of the insane he stated that it was all done in great secrecy: "they never dared to bother me; they knew that I would not have any part in it". The secretive manner in which it was done was most disgusting: "it was a lie organized by the State. The whole system depended on inforcing silence by tyranny. To say anything against it was equivalent to suicide because a word about it would have meant concentration camp, and concentration camp meant death". Still Dr. Kleist went as far as he dared without "committing suicide". As a member of the Governmental Supervisory Commission he was supposed to inspect the institutions for the mentally ill once a year. but between 1934 and 1938 he received no more invitations to inspect. In 1938 he heard that conditions in the state institutions were pretty bad, and so he saw to it that he was invited for an inspection. He found conditions pretty bad. The patients were undernourished, had no shirts and little other clothing, and they slept on sacks of straw. Dr. Kleist reported the appalling conditions in three reports concerning the conditions found in Eichberg, Herborn, and Wielmunster, dated 5 March, 24 March and 20 August 1938 respecti vely (Appendix 6, 7 & 8). In particular Dr. Kleist objected to the fact that while there was ample administrative personnel in the offices, there was a great shortage of medical and nursing personnel, and that nutrition was poor as manifested by Pallor and emaciation of the patients. In his report concerning Weilminster Dr. Kleist added a note that Councillor Bernotat referred to the patients as "asocials and idiots". Dr. Kleist added that he found it regrettable that the principal official in charge of the State institutions had expressed an opinton which was not only erroneous but also offensive to many unfortunate fellow nationals (Appendices 6, 7, & 8). These reports led to an open conflict on his part with the responsible principal expert, the County Councillor Bernotat in Wiesbaden. Bernotat told Professor Kleist in a heated argument: "For these idiots even that is still too good. That is the opinion of the Fihrer." Dr. Kleist replied, "I have never been informed of the opinion of the Führer in this respect". Following this argument Bernotat requested another expert inspection by Professor Carl Schneider of Heidelberg. who criticised Dr. Kleist's inspection report, and reported that conditions at the institutions were good "and everything good and beautiful". Dr. Kleist stated: "Following this I considered my activity as

inspector of state institutions ended, and I did not again visit any of the state institutions for the mentally ill."

Dr. Kleist added that one of the best directors of the state hospitals for the mentally ill, Dr. Henkel, had asked for his retirement earlier than he would have otherwise done, because of the difficulties which were put in the way of decent management by the Nazi government, and had been out of office several years before the institution in Hadamar had been transformed into a killing center.

- 7. INFORMATION DERIVED FROM A VISIT TO THE KILLING CENTER FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES IN HADAMAR, NEAR LIMBURG AN DER LAHN, HESSEN-NASSAU, GERMANY.
- Altvater, who had taken over the direction of the institution five weeks previously, after its former director who had administered the killing center was arrested by the Americans.

Br. Altvater had been calledback from retirement because the former director, Dr. Wahlmann and his associates, had been implicated in the killings of the patients. Dr. Altvater stated that a pre-Nazi director, Dr. Henkel, had been pensioned in 1937 because he could not stand the inhumane policies which were then inforced. which consisted mainly in neglect and under-feeding of the patients. He was succeeded by a Dr. Masoraki, who held a commission as Oberstabsarzt in the Naval reserve and who left the institution when he went on active duty in 1939. Then Dr. Wahlmann, who had been formerly directer of the institution in Eichberg but who had been retired before the Nazis came to power, was recalled from retirement and made director of the institution in Hadamar. After Dr. Wahlmann took over, the institution was emptied of patients, and remained empty for a year until it was converted into a killing center. This conversion was carried out mainly by rebuilding the cellar and by building an approach from the garage directly into the cellar. The principal expert in the health office at Wiesbaden in charge of mental institutions, Mr. Bernetat. supervised the conversion and ran the show after it was converted. The institution served as annihilation center through 1940 and 1941. The patients were killed by gas in the cellar. The institution was one of the main seats of the Gemeinnetzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.

At present 440 patients are in the institution. They are all civilians. Dr. Alvater stated that he himself had not been a direct witness to the extermination activities, but that the head nurse, Miss Irmgard Huber, who had served in the institution since 1932, knew the facts through observations of her own. I expressed a desire to talk to Miss Huber and she was called and interviewed in Dr. Alvater's presence.

b. Information received from Miss Irmgard Huber, head nurse of the State Hospital for the mentally ill in Hadamar.

Miss Huber stated that in 1939 part of the institution was transformed into a military hospital, and a large section into a hospital for prisoners of war, for the most part British and French. Only 200 of the former mental patients were selected to remain because they were agricultural workers and kept the farm running. At the end of 1940, the military hospital, as well as the hospital for prisoners of war, were discontinued and 100 of the mental patients were transferred to other institutions. The remaining 100 patients were all housed at the farm (Hofgut) in schnepfenhausen, which is the farm catering to the needs of the institution at Hadamar. At the same time, the institution itself was converted into a killing center. New administrative officials were brought in. A group of new doctors, clerks and drivers came from Berlin. Most of them wore civilian clothes, some of them SS uniform. Transports of 40 - 70 patients arrived daily. These patients were taken to a special wing of the cellar and were killed immediately on arrival, either on the same day or at the latest during the night following arrival. They were gassed. In July 1941 this whole set-up suddenly disappeared. Then the institution was empty for more than one year until September 1942, apart from some paper work that was being done by the personnel which had been running the killing center. But even then, as before, while it was being run as a killing center, nobody was allowed to peek at what these people were doing. In September 1942, the institution was reopened but now the patients were no longer gassed in large numbers, but they were killed at the rate of 3 - 16 per day by morphine-scopolamine injections.

For the past half year there were only a few mental patients, but instead large numbers of normal Russians and Poles were brought for killing. These people were weak and emaciated, and were supposed to be suffering from tuberculosis, but did not cough. The killing of the Russians and Poles was done by a male nurse by name of Willig, who was arrested by the Americans. The male head nurse, Ruoff, who was in charge of the killing of

the mental patients but helped with the killing of the others, was transferred by the SS shortly before the end of the war, and Miss Huber did not know whether he was arrested or not.

The mental patients brought for killing by morphinescopolamine injections since September 1942, came mostly
from Eichberg, Weilmünster and Andernach, but they had all
been through three or four other institutions before they
were sent to the killing center. The mental patients were
killed singly in small private rooms. The normal Russians
and Poles were killed in semi-private rooms in the women's
wing, usually 3 - 16 per day as they were brought in by
the trains. The last group of mentally normal Russians
and Poles was killed 8 days before the Americans arrived
in Hadamar.

There was no special starvation department in the institution, but all patients were practically starved. Only the working patients had supplementary rations. The food for the patients was "grim". It consisted of soup without fat; the supplementary rations for the working patients, consisted of bread with butter.

Inspection of the site of the executions.

The courty and contained a large wooden garage, of a size sufficient to hold anumber of large buses. From this garage a covered walk led directly into the cellar under one of the main buildings of the institution, so that the patients saw nothing of the outdoors. The site of the killings in the cellar had been covered up at the time when the mass killings were discontinued late in 1941, but traces of the crematorium chimney were still recognizable from the shape of the outlet covered with new masonry. The killing chambers themselves were found closed by masonry. There was an autopsy room in an adjacent open chapter in the same part of the cellar.

Miss Huber and Dr. Altvater then led me to the site where the Russians and Poles were killed in a series of semi-private rooms in the women's wing, each of which contained 5 - 4 beds.

#### C. SUMMARY.

Sterilization of patients suffering from nervous and mental diseases fell gradually into disuse in Germany, as it had fallen into disuse in those American states who had enacted sterilization laws long before

the arrival of the Nazis to power in Germany.

A policy of extermination by execution of patients suffering from mental illness was in effect in Germany from January 1940 until May 1945. From January 1940 to July 1941, groups of patients - usually 70 - 150 at a time - were taken to special killing centers and killed by gas. This system was discontinued in July 1941 for two reasons: the first was that simultaneous killing of a large number of patients coming from the same community led to indignation on the part of relatives and others, and the second reason was that the large SS staff required for the mass killings was gradully taken into the Waffen SS to bolster the German reserves drained by the Russian campaign. Subsequently, mental patients were killed in small groups of 3 - 16 daily by intravenous injections with scopolamine and morphine, or by starvation on special starvation wards. In investigating these activities it was found that the killing facilities at special mental institutions were also used for the disposal of weakened and emaciated, but mentally normal, slave workers and prisoners of war, mostly Russians and Poles.

The killing of mentally defective children was carried out in special children's houses, likewise from 1940 until the conquest of Germany in 1945. The killer personnel received special supplements to their regular salaries.

The following individuals are implicated in the killings and are listed here for the convenience of the War Crimes authorities:

a. Personnel implicated on the basis of documents found in Dr. Pfannmuller's secret files:-

(1) Professor Dr. Walter Schultze, Ministerial director of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, Munich;

(2) Dr. Hermann Pfannmäller, former director of the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Eglfing-Haar, last heard of

in a German hospital near Fürstenfeldbruck.

(3) Dr. Richard von Hegener, member of the Nazi party, chairman of the "Realm Committee for the Scientific Approach to Severe Illness caused by Heredity and Constitution" ("Reichsausschuss zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb- und anlagebedingten schweren Leiden"), Berlin-Schöneberg, Apostel Paulusstr 1.

(4) Professor Dr. Heyde, director of the psychia-

tric clinic of the University of Würzburg.

(5) Mr. Vorberg, transport\_leader of the "Gemeinnttzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H."

(6) Mr. Schweninger, transport leader of the same transport company.

(7) Mr. Lothar Stuhl, transport leader of the same

transport company.

(8) Mr. Erich Frank, administrative official and clerk at the Heil- und Pflegeanstalf Eglfing-Haar, who

signed an oath of secrecy about his activities.

(9) The nurses: Emma Dentlmoser, Maria Spindler and Emma Lang, of the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Eglfing-Haar, who signed oaths of secrecy on 26 April 1941, and who were listed as recipients of special hush-money on 18 November 1943.

(10) Miss Clara Wicher I, Secretary; the wardnurse Miss Maria Heismann; the kindergarten nurse Kreszens Weige, all of the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Eglfing-Haar, who are listed as recipients of hush-money on 18 November 1943.

(11) The physician, Dr. Gustav Eidam of Munich, who was in charge of the killing center for children in Eglfing-Haar, and who is listed as recipient of a special monetary award for his services in this respect on 18 November 1943.

A witness to the activities not implicated himself is Dr. F. Hölzel of Munich, who turned down a job as killer of children in the children's house at Eglfing-Haar (See Appendix 4, No.4).
b. Personnel implicated in Wiesloch:

According to investigations at Wiesloch, the following individuals are implicated there :-

(1) Dr. Wilhelm Möckel, director of the institution.

(2) Mr. Sprauer, of the Badensian Ministry of

the Interior.

(3) Mr. Schweninger and Mr. Seibel, as transport leaders of the Gemeinnatzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.

(4) Professor Carl Schneider, director of the psychiatric clinic of the University of Heidelberg .

(5) Professor Heyde, Director of the psychiatric

clinic of the University of Wurzburg.

(6) Mr. Packheiser, principal expert in the Public Health Office, Baden.

An important witness not implicated himself concerning the activities at Wiesloch is Oberstabsarzt Dr. Alfred Schwenninger, in the charge of the military section of the State Hospital in Wiesloch.

b. Personnel implicated in Hessen-Nassau:

According to the investigations at the killing center in Hadamar, the following individuals are

#### implicated there:

(1) Dr. Wahlmann, director of the killing center from 1940 - 1945.

(2) Male nurse Ruoff, chief killer.
(3) Male nurse Willig, killer mainly in charge of the

killing of mentally normal Russians and Poles:

(4) Mr. Bernotat, principal expert in charge of the mental institutions of Hessen-Nassau in Wiesbaden. (Bernotat is implicated also by Professor Dr. K. Kleist's testimony given in Frankfurt).

It is interesting in this connection to recall Dr. Kleist's statement that Bernotat in his argument with him referred to the fact that the policy of treatment of the mentally ill which he carried out came directly from Hitler himself. This brought to mind a statement about Hitler which Professor Kurt Schneider in Munich had made to me. Professor Schneider told me that he had met Hitler once when he came to his hospital ward at the Schwabinger Krankenhaus, in order to visit an alderly patient suffering from arteriosclerotic mental deterioration and confusion, who had been an old party member, whom Hitler knew in the early days of his political activity. Dr. Schneider stated that he was revolted by the gushing way in which Hitler overdid his concern over this patient in the presence of the patient and of his own entourage, since he felt it was definitely not genuine. Dr.Schneider went on to say "to meet Hitler was a distinctly unpleasant experience. The most unpleasant thing about him was the rigid stare with which he tried to stare out anyone whom he met". This stare had an embarrassing quality to Dr. Schneider. Hitler seemed over-sure of himself and had the "typical German combination or rather juxtaposition of sentimentality and brutality." In the presence of the patient and his entourage he over-did the show of gushing concern for the mentally sick man, while for people in the abstract, especially the sick in general, he had no love, compassion or use whatsoever. He thought of them merely in a cold, calculating way. stuente

LEO ALEXANDER Major, M.C.

19 August 1945.

Staatsministerium des Junern - Gesundheitsabteilung -

Minchen, den 8. Januar 1940.

Am

Herrm Dr.med. H. P f s m.m m t l l e r .
Direktor der Heil- und Pflegesmetalt
Eglfing - Hear

in BARE

Betreff: Verlegung von Kranken der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten.

Beilage: 1 Estschl. Abdruck.

In Ihrer Anstalt museen in Bedarfsfalle mindestens 
200 Betten für ein Hilfsal maenhaus freigemacht werden.

Bei der bekannten Überbelegung der Anstalt mird diese Ein
richtung auf Schwierigkeiten stoßen, wenn nicht schon jetzt
Geisteskranke in andere Anstalten verlegt werden.

Die Reichsarteitsgewinschaft Reil- und Pflegeanstalten hat sich nun bereit erklärt Geist-skranke in ihre Anstalten zu übernehmen. In den nächsten Tagen wird die Gemeinmitzige Prankentransport-G.m.b.H. den ersten Transport übernehmen.

Sie werden angewiesen an die Seichserbeitgemeinschaft Heil- und Pflegeanstalten die jeweils mögliche Zahl Kranker nebst ihren Krankenakten absugeben. Ebsten entstehen durch die Abgabe micht.

Die Lostenträger eind deven in Kenntnis zu setzen, daß weitere Zahlungen vererst nicht zu leisten sind. Die Angehörigen werden von der Aufnahmennstalt verständigt. Der beilegende Abdruck ist für den Semuftragten der Gemeinnfitzigen Krankentransport-G.m.b.H. bestimmt.

1.1. 1.8mssp.

## AFIUNDIX 1, No.2.

I.	Transpor	t
am	18.1.194	0

No.	Haus	Name:	les intodutam:
1	1 A E	Alexander Ludwi, Israel	1.,.1895
2	1 B E	Steib Geor,	3.1.1:08
3	2	Mintrh er Leibrich	10.1.199
4	2	Schiller Sebastian	7.1.1901
5		Solwaiger Franz	9.4.1497
6		Heiple Franz	25lw19
7		Hecht Josef	12.4.1835
8	4 B 3	Holzmann Josef	1
9		Herchner Alfred	
10		Honel Friedrice	1 14
11 .		We, enfurther Max	·
12		Erhard Johann	
13		Weics Josef	
14	I B E	Hall Glarer Alton	1 1
15	4 B E	Zentlar Priese	11
16		Stock Johann	
17		colmed only 18 tours	
18		Rothenuicher (tre	* !! "
19		Crtner Max	
20		Paurer Julius	3
21		Koob Oskar	14 198
22		Hue Karl	4.9.15
23		Jbinger Johann	.3.1
24		Keiss Stefan	.4.7.1
25		Liebl Josef	25.11.1
			1- 0

ALFENDIX 1, No.3.

## Bestätigung

Gemäss Entechliessung des Staatsministerium des InnernsGesundheiteabteilung vom 8.1.1940 habe ich im Auftrag der Geichearbeitegemeinschaft Geil-und Pflegeanstalten als verantwortlicher Führer der Gemeinnützigen Krankentransprt G.m.b.H. die im der Liste nachstehend aufgeführten Kranken zur Überführung in eine Reicheanstalt übernommen.

Der Beauftragte de: Gemeinnützigen Erankentransport G.m.b.H.

## II.Transport am 20.I.1940

## - MIDIX 1, No. ...

	Namen:	Ceburtsdetum:	Haus:
1	Amberger Anna	21.5.1893	5 * 1
2	Bayerl Maria	4.2.1915	,,
3	Berger Maria	12.9.1903	9 9 9
4	Burghart Katharina	20.7.1911	
5	Dannhäuser Babette	27.12.1893	5 . 5
6	Dorn Karolina	1. 4.1895	1, 1 C
7	Dunz Therese	17.5.1894	977
•	Zickmayer Franziska	31.5.1881	1.45
9	Erhart Maria	26.1.1 <b>8</b> 88	
10	Gast Anna	P.7.1989	
11	Greiner Maria	13.0.1894	17.1
12	Hilz Johanna	24.6.1896	N. W.
13	Tedl Maria	20.3.18.32	
14	Mayer Magdalena	271:56	ξ ,
15	Neumaier Maria	13.4.1914	
16	Römer Maria	8.7.1442	5 1 1
· 37	Schöftaler Maria	27.4.1902	
18	Schwinghammer Maria	29.1.1897	s r
19	Sailer Maria	15.6.1899	· A
20	Seidler Julie	25.2.1901	5 3 0
21	Wimmer Katharina	27.6.1894	5 4 (
22	Winkler Maria	18.7.1887	5 F O
		`	Horbert
			5.

APPENDIX 1, Man.

Bestätigung

Geniss Entschlie sung des Stattaini te ium et Innerr/Ge undheitsabteilung von 8.1.1945 habe ist im auftrag der leichmarbeitsgemeinschaft mil-mil of Legen stall n als verantwortlicher Führer der Bezeinnatziger Mrandentranspert G.m.b.H. die in der Liste nachatehend aufgef erten Kranken zur Cberführung in eine Reichsan talt be nomm :.

Meltingder 20. Januar 1940
Ruffer 1.
Den 30 ustragte in New Yorkster

#### Anstalt: Eglfing-Haar

Durchgeführt am 6.Februar 1940.

Lfd.	N a m e	Geburts- datum	ort	Interior
1	Baur Monika	10.12.1904	Diessen	
2	Biermeier Olga	31.12.1897	wun-sen	
3	Birser Erns	4. 2.1907	Schwarzhofen	,
4 .	Brigl Anna	10.10.1893	Zuchering	,
5	Daniel Therese	28. 2.1888	Durchschlacht	5 8
6	Dietl Anna	2. 8.24(4	München	5 H
0	Eisenschmid Hosa	23. 3.1872	frail.is	5 B
8	Ewert Charlotte	20.11.1997	Grosslichterfelde	5 A .
9	Fichtner Josefa	21. 5.1904	München	5 B E
10	Fischer Anna	25. 4.1902	Terratories	5 0
11	Fischer Franziska	21. 3.1892	Reisbach	5 E
12	Fritsch Magdalena	3. 8.1893		8
13	Goller Therese	. 3. 2.1896	Salzburg	0 0
14	Hacki Henriette	23. 5.1892	Sczepanken	
15.	Heins Justine	9.12.1900	Yar was	3
16	Heireiner Walburga	7.12.1554	Nin se.	1 B =
17	Hofstetter Charlotte	22.10.1887	München	· B
18	Holzwarth Margarete	3. 7.1876	Bamberg	1 B 1
	Kauth Anna	24. 7.1890	Schmiechen	4 7 4
20	Kentler Johanna	2. 8.1901	Hof	- 1
-	Kohl Maria	14. 8.1901	München	·/ A
22	Kücher Kreszenz	14. 3.1874	München	9 6 7
23	Lang Amalie	11. 5.1906	München	t h
24	Lechner Viktoria	3.2. 1891	Rieden	3 8 8
25	Lohmeier Maria	29. 5.1909	Imang	100
26	Ludwig Therese	7. 1.1876	Mering	5 A
27	Martons Emilie	1.12.1893	Schwerin	100
28	Moser Therese	11. 2.1884	Aindling	1 11 11
29	Müller Anna I	7.12.1891	Erding	5 4 18
30	Muller Anna II	20.12.1907	München	5 8 0
31	Harnhanner Maria	13. 8.1870	Wiedergotteeau	1 D E
32	Neukäufer Anna	16. 4.1902	Affing	5 A
33	Neumayer Eathilde	5. 2.1892	München	1 0 0
34	Pfister Katharina	29.14.1892	Eichenhausen	5 B B

Ldf.	N a m e	Geturto- datum	jeburtsort	Abt	Abteilung		
35	Reichhuber Therese	13. 9.1903	München	5 B	0		
36	Reuther Josefine	12. 5.1893	Wurzburg	5 B	0		
37	Rieder Therese	19. 8.1889	Munchen	1 D	0		
38	Rossbach Maria	25. 9.1903	Munchen	1 D	E		
39	Ruf Hedwig	23.10.1889	Weiler	3			
40	Saller Maria	6. 5.1898	Zeismering	5 B	8		
41	Semmer Babette	19. 2.1883	Kunchen	1 D	0		
42	Schmid Maria II	4. 8.1895	Fichenried	58	0		
43	Starkmann Maria	22. 5.1886	Hurlach	1 9	0		
44	Steiner Regina	14. 7.1898	Leitshausen	3			
45	Vollert Babette	4. 8.1897	Munchen	1 D	0		
46	Vollmann Anna Luise	4.10.1907	München	5 B	E		
47	Weissenbrucker Josefa	14. 4.1895	München	1 D	B		

AFINDIX I, No.T.

## Besthtieung

Gemäss Entschliessung des Staatsministerien des Innern/Gesundheitsabteilung vom 8.1.1940 habe ich im Auftrag der Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft Heil-und Pflegeanstalten als verantwortlicher Führer der Gemeinnützigen Krankentraßsport G.m.b.H. die in der Liste nachstehend ausgeführen Kranken zur Überführung in eine Reichsanstalt übernormen.

Exifine, den 6. July 19 to

Der Beauftragte der Ge. el: nutti, en Krankentransport 3.r.b.H.

# A. S. A. S. P. O. S. 1. No. 8.

ADDRESS RALFOGRA

70 minulishs deleteskranke,

durchgefthrt am: 10.8mi 1940.

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2	Algner		118.00	d'an en en	Garage Beauty
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3	Amerbacher	Eracons	30.20.77	Traughits by Rabburg Schwabsolen	kein "
5	Banagartnor	Johann	24. 6.70	Schwebeclen	0 0
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12	Fackler	Alois	, 30.10.92	Minches	polten Besuch
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14	Anny and	Priedrich	20. 8.10	Munchen	2 x * * :
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20	Halbig	Weak.	28. 2.03	. Minosen	watesentl. Besuch
21	Hallhuber	Johann	23.10.96	Munchez	celten Besuch
55	Hausladen	Rupert	16. 7.06	Simbent fun	
23	Refels	Johann	27.11.97	Sendanika 1	kein "
24	Hintermayer	Priodrich	12. 3.21	Minghen	
27	Holsheu	Ottmar	32. 9.05	Hunchen	eelten "
59	Ruber	Josef	14.10.75	idnohen	
35	Kaumengruber	Josef	9. 8.02		
32	Elmou	Josef	13. 8.68	Violump per	Definition Links
39	Enoller	Benno	17. 7.69	Alguagh	. sein leer :
36	Ereitmer	Jakob	19. 6.96	desing ber	
37	Ruhm	Sobsotian	6. 1.92	Priceborg, Ldks Revolencien	
38	Engs	Johann	1.12.75		
39	Lang	georg	13. 2.00	Monohing, Likr.	
48	Lisgi	Josef	24. 9.82		selten Besadn
43	Minus L	Mast	8.11.84	Priedriphyards	Brintvermahr
44	Binage 2.4	Richael	26. 4.98	334435418" oer	selten Besuch
45	Hepsinger	Barl.	24. 3.97	Traunstein	sehr selten Bes
50	Militares	Sacas Sacas	27. 4.99	Ingolstadt München	kein Besuch
93	Minchesier	ledwig Josef	15. 6.06	inducable bei	
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55	. Oborhauser	Josef	21.3.97	Mincles: p	error some
36	Obermayer	Karl	13.7.88	Starnberg &	sia .
58	Oction	Johann	23.4.05	Parghar Lon st	5. to "
59	/P fau	Johann	13.11.02		-
60	Puchinger	Frans	27. 1.08	Bapton, t.	8
61	Reich	Albert	6. 9.07		bei7.
68	Reichenherger	Gottfried	12.12.92	Winesen	6 8
64	Rogmuller	Cottlieb	3. 6.06	Orthonolog bes	25 25
65	Salvermoser	Josef	19. 2.85	is a part b.	boill gerig.oc
67	beibold	Lorens	11.10.02	7,67	Table Same Committee
60	Beigl	Georg	23. 3.97	duncher.	walten eggen
69	Gollmaior	Xaver	2. 8.33	AsterFirdhen	bettlagerig.se
10	Sopp	Johann	24. 4.48	her Triange	ter Teamsh
72	√8 chall	Ludwig	30.12.72	14	seredu -eastan
73	d ohmidbauer	Jgnas	2873	Oberica terbeak.	H 4,150
74	Behmidhofer	Johann	2 . 1.96	Carlottidas.	hdrige schill
75	Sohnidhrhor	Johann	1.1. 38	Oleria berbach Friedlander Friedlander Friedlander	kein Resuct.
76	Sohnistnor	Johann	. 10.4. 94	Yünchen	werly Feauch
77	Schnippert	Karl	26.6. 04	Magdaburg	ion tai
78	Sehröder	Wilhelm	6.11. 03	Tanders Larring	19. 15
79	Schweighart	Jakob	19.5. 74	Agepuerf, Jakr.	selton "
80	vs tadler	Ludwig	4.12. 97	Nunchen	monatl.
82	Stang	Josef	21.12.03	Rosenhaim	haufig "
83	Stinglmoior	Hichael	29.10.05	Reverdilling.	kein "
.84	Strober	Alois	6. 6.10	Munches a./D.	m g
1	S traum	Georg	2. 3.00	Munchen	93 89
86	feedorf	Priedrich	27. 2.99	Krailling, Ldkr.	10 44
07	trest	Georg	6. 3.92	kulmaln. Opr.	m n
88	Ulmer	Frans	7. 6.19	Schiltborg, Ldkr	. selten "
90	Vegnor	Johann	13. 8.90	Bad tola	ofter "
91	Feguer	Josef	25.12.97	München	ab und su B
92	Waltenberger	Alfone	15. 9.11	Minchea	selten Besu
95	Wittmam	Josef	28.12.90	München	Ofter Besuch
96	Bohlfahrt	Xever	11. 5.09	München	blufie "
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### A FE DIX 1, No.9

### Bestätigung

Genäss Entschliessung des Staatsministerium des linern / Gesundheitsabteilung vom 8.1.1940 habe ich im Auftra, der Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft Heil-und Eflogeanstalten als veranimort icher Führer der Gemeinnutzi, en Krankentransport G.s.b.H. die is der Liste nachstehend aufgeführten Kranken zur berf arm. In eine Reichsanstalt übernommen.

Egifin, der 40. Mai 1940.

Der Beauftragte der Gemeinnutzigen
Krankentransport G.m.b.H.

Konzept!

mdt.20.9.40.W.

AFFENDIX 1, No.10.

An das

Bayer, Staatsministerium des Innern

- Abteilung Gesundheitswesen -

München.
Theatinerstrage

Eglfing, den 20.September 1940.

Betreff: Verlegung geisteskranker Juden.

Zur Min.Entschl.v.4.9.40.

Nr.5236 a 44.

Beilagen:

l Verseichnis jüd. Männer

1 " Frauen

In Vollzug der obengenannten Entschließung überrei der ihren bei beite der in der Heil-und Pflegeanstalt Eglfing-Bast Bleuber et genen Anstaltspfleglinge, soweit sie Volljuden deutseber und politiescher Staatsangehörigkeit, sowie staatenlose Juden sint.

Die in der Liste angeführten geisteskranken Anstaltsisie: warien am 20.9.40 durch die Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport- ... b. Berlin ineine Jammelanstalt verlegt. Ich melde dem Staatsministerium. in ine mun an meine Anstalt nummehr arisch Geisteskranke verpflest. Ich werde künftighin die Aufnahme von geisteskranken Volljuden ablebten

Im meiner Anstalt befindet sich noch ein geisteskranker Velljude,der in das Protektorat Böhmen-Mähren zuständig ist und dessen
Verbringung in eine Anstalt des Protektorats baldmöglichst ansuregen wäre.

## Transport-Lyle Nr. 20

A to their Eglfing Hear

durchgeführt am 20. Juni 1941

(Benerones)

Cras ·	Nome and Fornanc	Z. K. ne.	Gebuctoort	und stag
1	Amperger, Josef	185771	Moos	21.11.57
	Aschauer, Fail	185772	München	26.10.23
,	Asuneneller, Jonain	185753	Muchen	15. 2.17
*	Assfals, Hornaun	185775	Merry	7. 4. 1
;	Baunel, Priedrice	105774	"harhen	25.
	Basel, Ludwig	185775	Ampfing	10.9.16
7	Benner, Max 2.	185754		23.10.02
٠.	Berghander, Meinric &	1215 75	V	
()	Besl, Xaver	185779	Ingolstadt	
10	Bichler, August	185777	München	13. 8125
19	Bickler, August	105,776	Witness	11. 6.12
12	Bischof, Rudelf 4	185778	Markt Schwabe	
11	Blank, Josef	185780	München	26. 5.25
14	Böhler, Paul	185781	Minchen	3. 8.13
15	Butz, Herman	185782	Erding	
16	Dambeck, Johann /	185783	Bad Aibling	
1 1	Dichtl, Josef	185784	Gaissach	9. 7.12
18	Donhauser, Josef	185785	Steinrain	22.12.77
19	Ebersperger, Ulrich '	185786	München	
20	Ecker, Peter	185787	Hirschbichl	
24-	Elfinger, Maver & Husber	185788	Kammerberg	2. 3.73
22	Emberger, Georg &L. 11	185789	München	4. 3.07
23	Fellermeier, Franz	185798	Pilsting	17.10.09
24	185791, Fellermayer, Jack	1 . 2	11. 1.17	
25	Pellermaier, Lorenz	185790	Mairklopfen	4.12.31
26	Pichtner, Jarob	185793	Ebertsnausen	
27	Pinkenzeller, Labets & A.	185794	Aresing	21. 2.98
28	Pischer, Josef Wilson, 14.5	*/ 185795	Porstenried	8.10.09
29	Preiberger, Laten 64	1858c1	München	1. 9.22
30	Priedrich, Eduard	185756	Mir.chen	11. 3.22
71	Geiselbrechtinger,		Stiglgrub	11. 2.04
3.1	Gerner, Anness	1.35796	Manchen	23.11.98
5.3	Gerrich, But ex.	185797	Munchen	12. 8.84
34	Seyer, Alstr	59	Narmberg	14. 9.99

1 45 Kellner, Ludwig 47 Knecht, Georg 48 Kneidl, Johann \$ 49 Knoller, Josef

Kollmeier, Max

Kraus, Wilhelm

Kropf, Jakob

Sand, Rudolf

U. Kühnlein, Georg

loh.

Landauer, Alfons Meister, Johann M. 21. Seiler, Richard 21. Seyfriede Friedrich W.

Sporrer, Josef W. Schilcher, Michael K. Schnetzer, Bugen H.

Sterr, Feter 11. (Stimmer, Josef

21.

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	 •	Tara "	

durchgesührt am 20. Juni 1941

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1	Interjer, Buse		195719	1 50 mm	1. 9.52
	Barnsteller, Solling		165730	Rattegran	27. 1.50
:	Piller, Ama		1 16 7211	lmanar.en	41.11.73
i.	. 189727 Blatinor, Maria		1116 77	Ruhyaldaas	1-11
in.	Braun. Anna		185723	München	18. 5.94
1.0	Facus, Estherina	4	105724	Partitions.	4.12.13
. ,	Seitner, Therese		185725	Glonn	1.11.85
	Beltermeier Arna ,		15572	Recession	= 21.7. 6
3	irber, Meresia		105727	i Vine nu j	9. 7.97
1.5	Guglberger, Ferta Souefay		185723	Large #g	1, 1,94
15	Haas, Blisabeth		185 109	: Schollagter:	27. 1.05
10	Hartmann, Maria		15 735	j limi	1". 4.17
13	Herb, Vitkoria		190324	Zankert	20.17.82
14	Hirtemeier, Therese 2.		135,771	Lar Issuer	4. 3.80
1:	Hitzelsberger, Johanna ,		16.732	Minch of	16. 3.97
	Hitzelsberger, Maria		185733	München	8. 3.96
17	Lindermayr, Maria		185734	Rehling	19. 3.75
1-3	Maier, Maria		185735	Gallenbach	8, 6.89
13	Miller, Anna		185736	Huglfing	9. 1.90
20	Nottensteiner, Maria /		185737	Breitenau	10. 9.85
21	Obermeier, Rosa 4		185738	Fraunstein .	9. 5.01
23	Pömmerl, Maria		185739	München	17.10.99
23	Rauch, Anna		185740	Solln	5. 6.04
24	Rehm, Maria		185741	Unterbruan	6. 5.83
25	Reiser, Therese 4		185742	Holzhausen	12. 3.12
26	Selles, Mathilde /		185743	Fasing	7. 5.25
27	Sittenauer, Katharina		185744	Milnohen	18. 2.05
28	Schlerth, Maria		185745	München	20. 5.05
29	Schmid, Mathilde		185746	Münenen	13. 2.05
70	Schöffmann, Elisabeth		.185747	Wegsoneid	15.10.93
51	Schuster, Anna 6		185749	München	30 - 5.22
			- 61-	31 /2 20	the first the

# Transport-Liste Itr. 23

Decemberal Iglfing- Jaur

declina dist and 20. Juni 1941

	(SerMatrice)			All the second s		
Cide Mr.	Name and Dorname	TiMr.	Z . <b>Ж</b> . Nr.	(Veterrie a.	Western Co.	
1	Altmotter, Franziska //	****	150276	Thunder!	11. 0.13	
2	Bauer, Katharina		150875	Minchen	7. 4.02	
3-	Bauer, Maria		150276	Kaufbeuren	28.11.12	
£ 5	Berger, Prieda Chi		150275	München	20. 2.18	
5	Bernrautner, Gertrud,		150279	München	25.10.22	
6	Braummuller, Magnaleme	Last L	156239	Gebenhof en	16. 5.99	
	Dalk, Blise	100	150295	Minchen	2. 2.8%	
· Delige	Eckenspers, Marjade	to bank	150302	München	4.12.12	
	Eder, Therese - 1 :		100401	Assling	23. 4.75	
10	Finsterwald, Anna		156369	mrainstein	20. 7.24	
11	Fischer, Fany		150306	München .	2 . 2.17	
12	Gügel, Anna		150316	Minonen	3. 1.04	
13 .	Harmerl, Mathilde W. S. July	2.44	150319	München	27.10.01	
14	Huber, Katharina , M	293419	150336	Brding	33. 9.9€	
15	Igfelkofer, Anna -		150339	München	3. 4.12	
16	Isman, Sofie Joh.		150340	Hög	17.11.93	
14	Kopp, Magdalene in fdirlin	in.	150341	Niderhumel	28. 2.92	
18	Kreidl, Auguste "		150342	München	27. 6.90	
19	Küffner, Maria "		150343	Nürnberg	29. 2.95	
20	Lackner, Mathilde "		150347	Derding	30.12.16	
24	Littel, Maria		150351	Burgstall	22.11.95	
20	Löwenfeld, Wilhelmine - "		150352	München	13. 9.96	
23	Mayer, Margarethe Yel.		150362	Berg	27. 5.80	
74	Metzger, Magdalene	Add to a servery to have do	150363	Unterumbach	18. 1.82	
25	Mooseder, Anna	7.	150364	Weihern	18. 9.17	
26	Neumayer, Margarete		150365	Schechen	13. 1.08	
27	Perge, Emma in Michigan		150371	Munchen	6. 10.51	
28	Reinhart, Katharina		150373	Litzendorf	25.11.03	
29	Reischl, Hermine # 7		150376	München	10. 1.05	
10	Reischl, Theresia in Shoul	44.6.	15.375	Oberwieserbof		
31	Riedl, Therese		150378	Moosbara.	28.10.00	
, , ,	BohrmooSer, Therese 44.		150379	Hohenpel Jenbe	rg 10.3.17	
3.5	Serve, Leonore in the Se.		15-381	Munchen	8. 7.11	
多寺	Sport, Creszenz -		15.190		26.11.92	
		-	62 -			

=, =	( Dogottor u.m.) vong		The second secon	Jut «tunopott-21)	
<b>ú</b> }; ; ;	Name and Nessame	F - Tir	Z.A.Ne.	Geburtsort und -tag	
,5	Schulble, Veronika	· (0)	150383	München	30.10.21
56	Scherer, Berta	,	150384	Stadtamhof	20. 4.12
17	Schmidbauer, Angelika		150387	Adestein	21.12.14
3.8	Schneider, Elisabeth		150389	München	4. 8.97
39	Schneider, Paula &.		150388	Pfaffenhofen	
40	Stippel, Cacilie		150391	Lehen	5.12.10
41	Streidl, Walburga 4		150393	Geidenfeld	
42	Strobl, Johanna	· 120 · 1 81	150394	München	23. 6.03
43	Thoma, Anna %.		150398	München	
44	Thun, Pauline		150399	Kirchdorf	4. 2.19
\$5	Tierheller, Katharina		150400	München	4.10.87
46	Wagner, Anna		150403	München	
47	Teber, Johanna		150406	Frettenaning	12.1.76
48	feindl, Theresia		150408	Bleiskirchen	
49 }	Weiß, Karolina		150407	München	
55	Tel, Charlotte		150409	München	29. 6.24
71	Maria		1504110	München	22.13.00
52	ech, Katharina		150410	Achdorf	
53	Wiedemann, Fransziska		150412	Neufreimann	
54	Filfert, Elisabeth in fdi.	bruns	150414		10. 3.26
				4-14	
				29 frau	m
				70	
1				,	

#### Aktennote.

Die Mutter der Kranken Maria M a d e r,geb.16.9.1917. Frau Anna Mader, geb.Rein, München, Amalienstr.95/I, erscheint heute vor dem Direktor der Anstalt und erklärt:

which erauche um sofortige Entlagung meines Kindes Mader Maria zu mir Ich will sie trots aller Schwierigkeiten zu mir nach Hause nehmen. Der Grund liegt darin, daß ich weiß, daß Leute, die aus der Anstalt wegverlegt werden, bald sterben und daß die Leiche dann verbrannt wird. Man schickt den Angehörigen dann nurmehr die Asche su. Da ich es für unerträglich halte, daß mein Kind gegen meine weltanschauliche Einstellung verbrannt wird, möchte ich meine Tochter su mir nach Hause nehmen. Jedenfalls wünsche ich die Leiche meiner Tochter, wenn etwas passieren sollte, in Besitz su bekommen, damit mein Kind auf ordentlichem, rituellem Wege im Priedhof erdbestattet werden kann. Ich werde Ihrem Rate entsprechend ein Gesuch einreichen, daß ich meine Tochter zu mir nehmen kann.

Nachdem die Kranke bereits auf dem Transport vom 25.4.41 steht, nimmt der Direktor davon Abstand die Kranke sofort ihrer Mutter surücksugeben. Ich stelle es der Direktion der Heil-und Pflegeanstalt Niedernhart-Lins als Zwischenanstalt anheim, die Kranke eventuell der Mutter auf Anfordern zurückzugeben. Die Mutter hat mit sofortigem Selbstmord gedroht, soferne sie erfahren würde, daß ihr Kind Maria eingeäschert worden sei.

Bglfing, den 23. April 1941.

Ditektion

der fieil- und Pflegeanstalt

des Bezirksverbandes Oberbayern
Egifing-fjaar

## Erklärung

werden dürfen.

Nr.45 der Tr.Liste 15 Mader Maria, geb. 16.9.17, bleibt zurück wegen einer Aktenvormerkung,
Nr. 17der Tr.Liste 18 Pappermann Anna, geb. 13.2.12
Nr.9 und Nr. 13 der Tr.Liste 18 a Rötzer Wilhelm, geb. 10.10.26
und Schlecht Karl weil Geschwister zu-sammen nicht übernommen

Jum Transport vom 25.4.41 erklärt der Transportleiter, Herr

Egl'ing, den 25. 4.41

and in the same of the same of

## Transport=Liste Mr. 25 A. BRIDIX 1, No. 14.

durchgeführt am Abgabe-Anftalt: Elefting-Re 29\_April 1941 (Neuötting) Ofde. 21r. Geburtoort und etag Rame und Dorname T. Mr. S K. Mr. 1 Alremoder, Therese 109196 Mittling . 9.10.14 Appel, Josefa 109195 Minch on 12.10.07 Backschmeider, Katharina 25. 5.25 109222 Mai tenbeth -Kriegshaber----23-10-78 -Bergy-letter 109217 Sehmidt, Berbern 109550 Ringsoo 11. 5.16 Triembecher, Friede 109503 Anhensen 10.10.07 Sion, Bunn Minchen 16. 4.13 109532 Mader Hans 10939x Hurseling 16.9.17 8

- 56

Nr.5236/44.

Staatsministerium des Innern

Minchen, den 11. Januar 1441.

APPENDIX 1, No.15.

An

Herrn Direktor Dr. Pfannmüller oder Vertr.i.Amt.
der Heil-und Pflegeanstalt

Einschreiben!

Eglfing-Haar.

Betrifft: Verlegung von Kranken der Heil-und Pfie en der Heil-und

Ansahl von in Heil-und Pflegeanstatten untergebrande in Auftrage des Reichsverteidigens vommissurs ordne ich die Verlegung von 140 Kranken aus Inven Auftrage.

Die Verlegung wird voraussichtlich am 17. Januar 1.41 er dien.

Wegen der Auswahl und Abholung der Kranken, die in meinen Auftrag erfolgt, wird sich die Gemeinnitzige Kranken-Tra.

G.m.b.H. in Berlin, bezw. deren Transportleiter mit Innen ist Benehmen setzen.

Palls die Anstalt über kein Bahnanschlußgleis verfügt, 1.t der Transport der Kranken bis zur nächsten Bahnstation v... der Anstalt durchzuführen. Unruhige Kranke sind mit den entsprechenden Mitteln für einen menrstandigen Transport vorzubehandeln. Die Kranken sind, soweit möglich, in eigener Wäsche und Kleidung zu übergeben. Das gesamte Privateigentum

ist in ordentlicher Verpeckung mitzugeben. Soweit keine Privatkleidung vorhanden ist, stellt die Abgabeanstalt Wäsche und Kleidung leihweise zur Verfügung.

Die Krankenpersonalakten und Krankengeschichten sind dem Transportleiter auszuhändigen.

Die Kostenträger sind von der Abgabeanstalt davon in kenntnis zu setzen, daß weitere Zahlungen über den Pag der Verlegung hinaus solange einzustellen sind, bis sie von der Aufnahmeanstalt angefordert werden. Bei gerichtlich Eingewiedenen hat diese Verständigung an die Strafvollstreckungsbenürde
unter Argabe des Aktenzeichens zu erfolgen. Die Benachrichtlgung der Angehörigen von der Verlegung erfolgt unverzüglich
durch die Aufnahmeanstalt. Sollte in der Zwischenzeit ein.
Angehöriger bei der Abgabeanstalt anfragen, so antwortet
ihm diese, falls ihr der Name der Aufnahmeanstalt noch dient
bekannt sein sollte, der Kranke sei im Auftrage des zuständigen Reichsverteidigungskommissars verlegt worden. Die dere
Anstalt werde sich im übrigen alsbald mit den Angehörigen in
Verbindung setzen.

J. Smine

An die Heil- u. Pile eunstalt Eglfin, -loor zeld. Herrn Director Dr. Pfangaller

Egling-Star b. Lünchen

Schließ toh 31

Betro: Pransport am 24. Oktoner 1940.

Sehr geehrter Herr Direktor,

einen Verlegungstransport von an straken warn man vereinberungsgemüß werden wir a onne...,

enannten Termin zum Iransport bereit. and Xr nasa eschildren and das Pepack bares: Ich Wherreiche Ihnen in der Anline nausjorition in Sie, dafür Sorge tragen zu wollen, das die r lading wire am 24.10.40 in der Frille 4,00 ... ich evtl. Geldbetrage sowie mertbachen, Anstalten darchführen.





## Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G. m. b. H.

Abtlg. II/d, K.

Herrn

Direktor Dr. Pfannmüller oder Vertreter im Amt, der Heil-u.Pflegeanstalt,

Eglfing-Hear b/Munchen,
Postschliessfach 51.

APPENDIX 1, No.17.

Berlin W 9, den 6. Juni 1941 Potsdamer Platz 1



Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Pfannmiller !

Im Auftrage des Bayerischen Staatsministerium des Innern habe ich wiederum aus Ihrer Anstalt eine Anzahl Geisteskranke zu verlegen, der Transport findet

am 20.ds. Mts. mit dem Zug Grafing ab 7 Uhr 12

statt.

Ich überreiche Ihnen anliegend Transportlisten Nr. 20,21,22 und 23 in 3-facher Ausfertigung, ferner Eigentumsnachweiskarten und Nachweisungen über Kostenträger.

Ich bitte Sie, diesen Transport - wie bisher üblich - vorbereiten zu wollen, unser Transportleiter, Herr Küpper, wird sich am Vortage zwecks weiterer Rücksprache mit Ihnen ins Benehmen setzen.

Mit den besten Empfehlungen zeichne ich

Anlagen. Parawi in 2 Factions.

Heil Hitler !

Remainmaking Krantsphen:

6. M.b. Grantsphen:

Einschreiben.

Topula durate a rea

Berlin W 9 den

## Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G. m. b. H.

abtig. II/d, S/K.

merrn

Director Dr. Pfannemiller vier Vertreter is Ast ter seil-u.rflegeaustwit,

Loifing-maar b/Mir den, Fostschliessfa ft 31.

Jehr geehrter derr Dr. I fanning Jen .

mit dem Zug Haar at 6 Tr 4 Fit : . . . .

.tattfindet.

ich bitte um Genntnisnahme.-

Einschreiben.

Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G. m. b. H.

Be/Kr. II/f. (Ch.)

Berlin W 9, den 25.Februar 1941
Poisdamer Platz 1
Telefon 223527

AFRENDIX 1, No.19.

An die Heil-u.fflegeanstalt Eglfing-Haar H a a r/b.München

Wir haben es übernommen für die durch uns int ieneral davernement verlegten jüdischen Kranken den Aufnammeanstalten den blitter in zeichneten Kranken verlegt worden. jeden Kranken zuständigen Kostenträger mitzuteilen. Alt. dateren Unterlagen sind aus Ihrer Anstalt die auf beillegenden Listen Ver-

werden sich aus Ihren Kassenbichern sicher noch ohne weiteret lestfalls dessen Aktenzeichen genau anzugeben. Die erbetenen Augaben satz bei einzelnen Kranken verschieden gewesen sein, mute er aller Pflegesatz zuletzt in Rechnung gestellt wurde. Jollte der illegestellen lassen. Außerdem bitten wir zu vermerken, welcher tagliche Wir bitten nun auf dem Verzeichnis den wostentrager und gegleichnisdings für jeden Einzelfall angegeben werden.

gefügten Listen möglichst bald ausgefüllt zurücksenden würden. auf Erledigung drangen, waren wir dankbar, wenn lie uns die beidie Anstalten wegen des bevorstehenden Jahresabschlusses

Anlagen.

m/11 Watler

APPENDIX 2. No.1.

Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft heil- und Pflegeanstalten

Berlin W 9, her S. November 1940.

ponichuspian 362

jenniut 12552

Der Leiter

An das
Mitglied des Guthe ser-hasse maner
Herrn
Direktor Dr. med. Ffannmüller,
Eglfing-Baar b: München

Betra: Heldebo an-ama ma br. 128.901 - 124.00

In dor Anlage laces je' liner 300 aus den Anstalten

#### Göttin en und Düren

mit der Bitte um Tegutae dans a genen.
Freigemachte Aufklobeanse rift für die 1 eks nacht liegt bei.

Tota Tita r!

pirof & Hugale

APPENDIX 2, No.8.

Eglfing .

den 13.November 1940.

An die

Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft Heil-und Pflegeanstalter

> Berlin W 9. Postschließfach 262 s.Hd.Pg.Prof.Dr.Heyde

101 Meldebogen-Sendung, 300 Stück, Betreff: Nr.128.901- 129.200.

Zum Schr. vom 8.11.40.

Sehr verehrter Pg. Prof. Dr. Heyde !

In der Anlage sende ich Ihnen die 101. Meldebogen -Sendung, 300 Stück, Nr. 128.901 - 129.200 nach Begutachtung surfick.

Heil Hitter !



# Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft fieil - und Pflegeanstalten

Der Leiter

Berlin W 9, den Poltighiebfach 262 ferntuf: 12 35 27

-

. World

An das Mitglied des Gutachter-Ausschusses Herrn

Direktor Tr. . . a n n : 111 1 + r

Gylfing-H ar b i lünc en

Betr.: Meldabo an-ambuna Mr. 194 1 1 - 194 4

In dur Anicho lar e lei lonon 310 m la der aus den and elter

#### Gütersloh

mit der Bitte um egutachtung a gelen.

Freigemachte Lufklobeanse rift für die I eks ndungliegt bei.

Leil Mitler!

prof & Hayde

Wenden!

Monzept!

Eglfing .

den12. Sevember 1947.

Am die

Rotonsarbeitsgemeinschaft Heil-und Pflegeanstalten

Berlin W 9.
Postschließfach 262
s.Hd.Pg.Prof.Dr.Reyde

Betroff: 100.Meldebogen-Sendung, 300 Stück, Br.124.101- 124.400. Zum Schr.vom 5.11.1940.

Sehr verehrter Pg.Prof.Dr.Heyde !

In der Anlage sende ich Ihnen die 100. Meldebogen-Sendung, 300 Stück, Nr. 124. 101-124. 400 nach Begutachtung surück.

Ich verweise auf meine Notizen in der letzten Sendung hinsichtlich der Beurteilung der aus der Anstalt Gütersloh gemeldeten Fälls. Nach meiner Überzeugung würde der Schöpfer der Arbeitstherapie, Dr. Simon, die Augen groß aufreissen, wenn er die Beurteilung der Dauererfolge der Arbeitstherapie durch den derseitigen Direktor dieser Anstalt auf den Meldebögen lesen würde.

Heil Hitler !



9 0

Beidzsarbeitsgemeinschaft keil- und Uflegeanstalten

Berlin W 9, den Po im edjach .62 Sernruf: 123527 16. A. 1.1 1/41

Der Stiter

An ias Mitalte: les Gutachter-Ausschusses Herrn

Go. med. Rat Lir. Dr. Fremelter

Betr. : Weldebogenfotohopien-Jenning Mr. 1 . 1 - 1 - 00

In der Anlage lasse 1th Ihnen to Fotoschien aus den Anstalten

Las enteres . Him Harring.

mit der Bitte um Begutachtung zugehen.

Preigemachte Aufklebeanschrift für die Ricksendung liegt bei.

Heil Hitler!

11.

eingeschr.schaes.am 23.4.41.W. (siehe Posteinlieferungsbuch)

APPENDX 2, No.6.

Die Weldungen aus der Anstilt Parburg.
Langenhorn sind im Abschnitt Hauptsymptome
und Art der Beschäftigung sehr mangelbaft
ausgefüllt. Man kommt sehr häufig zu keinem
klaren, einwandfreien Urteil. Ich bitte das
bei meinen Begutachtungen zu berücksichtigen.

Heil Hitler '

Der Unacglichkeit der Begutschtungen mis der Gau-Heil-und Pflegeanstalt Wissengrund im Sudetenland bin in mir vollkommen bewußt; trotwiem habe ich versucht, wenigstens soweit es mein Diwissen erlaubt, die Falle gutamitlich nach zu beurtsilen. Ich halte en aber nach abschluß der Regutachtungen in lieser Anst It bei der germesa unglaublich oberflichlichen Art wie diese Fragebogen ausgafüllt eind, ihr arfamierlied des betreffenden harry Andralia o for nocheimeal Pragebogen zuraleiten und zume nach des jetrigen Fuster und um genaue Ansfullung derselben 22 ersuchen, soweit die Falle micht minz einwanifrei als positiv ersenathich sinc. inhon aus Jen jetzig gen Meldungen halte ion dieses Forgehen für absolut erforderlich.

Heil Hitler

Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft heil- und Pflegeanstatten

Berlin BB 9, den . . . . . . . . 1940 Postschuepsoch 262 Seintuf. 1235.22 22 35 50

Der Leiter

LIMBTX 2, No. 1.

An das Mitelied des dutaciter-Ausselusses Herin

Clerced. Rat Lir. Dr. Pfannmiller

. . . r.: Meldebo : n- endung Nr. 133 1(1 - 400

In der unt pa lance ich Thnen 300 Holdebogen aus den Anstalten

Hildesheim

mit der Bitte um Legutachtung zugehen.

Freigenachte Müfklebeanschrift für die Rucksendung liegt bei.

Heil Hitler!

front & Hunte

Wenden!

mdt.22.11.40.W.

AFRICA F, Ro.S.

Eglfing,

den 22. November 1940.

An die

Reichsarbeitegeseinschaft Heil-und Pflegeanstalten

> Postschließfach 262 s.Md.Fg.Prof.Dr.Seyde

Betreff: 103. Heldebogen-Bendung, 300 Stück Hr.133.101- 400.

2um Sehr.vem 14.11.1940.

Behr verehrter Pg.Prof.Dr.Reyde !

In der Anlage semié ich Ihnen die 103. Heldebogen-Sendung, 300 Stück, Fr. 133. 101-400 nach Begutachtung surück.

Teh habe much selten eine schwerer zu begutachtende Sendung von Weldebegen bekommen, als die aus der Lenden-Heil-und Pflegeanstalt Hildesheim. Der meldende Arst meldes tweifelles in einem guns beetimetem Sinn. Er schwint irgendwelche Gerüchte gehürt zu hab en von der Aufläsung von Amstalten und

Reichserbeitsgeredn
Frie 1. Hetered
Borlin W 9

Boftsmunduse

1.8.

piet aleigen, seabalh ile Wellshogen bennntare
binsishtlich der Beschaftigung, aber auch int
sonstigen Begutanhtung minchmal germann höchet
einfaltig und witerspruc avoil eigenen beiet
dafür eind die Bogen 3 123 154 und 3 141 194 de
wird eich vielleicht ger nicht ungeben liebet die
Beldungen aus der Anstalt Hilisebete durch die
Fommission nachkontrollieren zu lassen dem im
Durchsehen der Frankheltsgeschichten
eine Kommission in diese anstalt miles beite
vom Zustand und der Beschaftigung des Franken Sus
eigener überzeugung dann ein bild benben besch

### Hall Willer

Bei 300 Meldebögen lauten 102 bei Beschuftigung auf Nähstube, Plicken, Stopfen, Handarbeiten und Mihen' Dieser Satz scheint kaum glaublich!

as in it aus Jem MINCHULK T, No.1. ministerial - platt Reichs-und Preufischer Win eter und ier in. en. Nummer 26 Regita, den 26. Jan 1. Wohls thrismile, e has a long of thirt Gewahrung öftentilener Furenge zur Gerantlag VO L'A FM mit schweren angeborenen Leiden Raffildiridi v.l. . v.i . v - 1/ a 1 1 /4 - -(1) Durch Frl.v.15.8.1939 - IV b 3088/39-1079 M1 (nicht veröffentl.) help for der der en de en d criest, der Jesus tellasit auf eta sint till in si-Leiden bchaftet zu sein: l. Lietie s wie de militaria de mar Falle, de la Blindheit und Taubheit verbunden sind). 2. Mikrocephalie. 3. Hydrocephalus schweren ? zw.fortschreitenden Gieces. 4. Milbildungen feder Art, lesonders Fehlem von Gliedmaken. sch ere Spalthildungen des Monfes und der Jircela de USW . 5. Lahmungen einschl. Littlescher Begrangung. geburtshilflichen Attendagen i Gebreit der wie in der Arzt, der bei der Geburt eines Kindes eintand eine in der Geburt eines Kindes einem der Geburt einem geführt. (3) Ferner sind von allen Aerzten zu melden Kinder, die mit einem det unter Trittlichen en en behaftet sind und das dritte le delle en en volle et haben, falls den Aerzten die dinder i Australie er en en tatigkeit beka nt werden. (4) Es ist bestsichtigt, in entri recherte. Ilen mit allen..Mitteln der drautichen Wissem chaft alle der Ainder durch urühren, un sie laver zu . . . . . . . . . den Siechtum zu verfallen. De alese Zeeck wird der ale der ale de zur wissenschaftlichen Brannung vor erb- met aler berneten schweren Leiden teso.dere Austalten oder tesumere A tell., et an bereits bestehenden Anstalten errichten. (5) Ich ers che die Frsorgevert ade, to a len fürsorgerechtlicher Hilfs edurftigkeit die Und riedrang der Kinder in die im Abs. 4 gewannten Austelten und ihre Filege ter diesen Anstalten im Wege der oftentlichen Fursorge sarel zuführen. Die hiedurch entstehenden Ausgaben werden sich reschlich lohnen de bei einer Chetung des Schadens - und sei es auch nur in wenigen Fillen - wesentliche Erspernisse zu erwarten sind. An die Fürsorgeverbände und ihre Aufsichtsbeherden. - RMBliv. S. 1205. - 875 -



Sehr geenrier Herr fallege

In der Angelegenheit der Behandlung von flatern mit andere angeberenen Leiden, die wir bei laver letaten Anvesenheit in Neuman in
gemeinsamer Bitsung im Ministerium des Innern besprechen kassamen ind
wir inswischen zu folgenden Begebnis gebesen, die im Inner in 1887trage des Bachben, beiters dieser Angelegenheit, Ministerium die Pr. Behultne, mitsuteilen naber

- 1. Wach langes Suchen divite on well an average at a contract wirklich die Kinderbeebscotungsabteilung im eines im autom orteit errichtet wird.
- 2. Bevor ich jedoch mich definitiv bur Vestigungstellen elsen Bruce für die Abtion entschildbe, beite let de für webelieft er little lich mir selbet ein Bild au mechan über die Verennestise let die Anctalt dieser Art, von der Sie gesprochen bebes, let die Austricht in Vien errichtet werden ist.
- 3. Ich bitte Sie um autorisionan sines besteut in this in the in the interest in the interest
  - A. Institutent on action March 18 Flate Teleper of the To-

denn Herrn Ministerialdirekter Schultze berichten und es für sweckmilig halten, daß wieder eine Aussprache in München zwischen Ihnen und uns stattfindet.

- 5. Inswischen erhebt das Minieterium des Innern, Abteilung Sesundheitswesen, bereits beim städt. Gesundheitsemt Munchen wie viel Pälle von Kindern mit schwerem angeborenem Leiden bereits zur Anseige gelangt eind. Darnach richtet sich wehl die Größe resp. der Raum des zur Verfügung stellenden Baues in meiner Anstalt.
- 6. Bei der Besprechung in Wünchen muß, um su einem wirtschaftlichen Abkommen mit meiner Anstalt su kommen, prinzipiell die Beleg stürke des Hauses, die Anzahl des su verwendenden Personnale, die Fraze welches Personal Verwendung finden sell und Kost und senstige wirtschaftliche Fragen erörtert werden. Erst dann bin ich in der Lage einen überschlag su machen, in welcher Weise ein wirtschaftlicher Abschluß mit Ehrer Organisation etattfinden kann.

Heil Hitler !



#### Kranken=und Jauglingsforserge

APPENDIX 3, No.3.

Rehardlung missgestalteter usw. Vergetore. r Rd Erl.d. 2'dJ.v.l.7.1940 - IVb 2140/40 - 1079 Vi

- (1) Der Reichsausschuss zur wissenschaftlicher Orfassung erb= und asla, ebedin, ter schwerer Isiden hat mar Retardlams der nach dem RdErl.v.18.0.1939 - IVb 3088/3/ - 1079 Fi (mint veröffentl.) von der Erzten und Hebammen zu meldender misseestalteten usw. Finder number in der Tendenss tilt . men bei Brandenbur, a.H.eine Jagenn=Psychlatrical Prometteilan eirgericktet, die unter fackoratlicher beiden, beidliche themreatisaten Poll office . die out in ad letzter wissenschaftlicher Erkenntnisse vorlieger, wahrrirmt. Es ist beubsichtigt. ausser dieser Abteilan, such a livre anotheten und Fachabteilungen einzurichten. Der Gelakusschuss wird in der Gol, ezeit an die Am'sbrzte, is dere Bezink das jeweils zur Einweisum. im Frage kommende Kind wohnt, herantreten and ihnen mitteilen, in welcher Anatolt as lind aufrehne finden karn. Saele der Amts-Brzte ist es, die Eltern des in Rede stehenden Vindes von der sich in der mäher bezeichneten Anstalt bzw. Abteilung bieterden tig zu einer beschleunigter Einweisung des bi des zu von mlassen. Den Eltern wird hierbei zu eröftnen sein, im dan der de beigedlung bei einzelnen Erkra aungen eine Malle in der delen kong auch in Fällen die bisher als hoffran, ales pel a ster, ewisse Heilerfolge zu erzielen.
- (2) Wegen der Tragung der Kosten bei Unterbeit, w., von Kindern in Fällen fürsorgerechtlicher Hilfsbedarftigkeit vorweise ich auf den RdRrl.v.18.6.1940(R Bliv.S.1205). Wegen der Fälle, in denen ein Eintreten der Krantonlasse in Frage ichner kann, bin ich weger der Kostenübernahme durch die Krankenkasse, mit dem RAM.in Verbindung getreten. Falls sich Schwierigkeiten bei der Kostenregelung ergeben nol. 1. in der iltern aufeimzustellen, sich anden Reichsausschuss zur wisserschaftlichen Erfassung erb-und anlagebedingter seiwerer Leiden in Ferlin W 9. Postschliessfach lol, unmittelbar zu wenden.

n' die Reichsstatthalter, die ausserpreuss. Landesregierun, en, dem Reichskommissar für die Saarpfelz, die R. Pris. den Fol. = Pris. in Derlin, die Resundheitsämter - R'Eliv - S.1437.

Reichsausschuß
zur wissenschaftlichen Erfussung
von erb- und anlagebedingten
schweren Leiden

Brdin U.9. hrn

Brdin U.9. hrn

Britisher Str. 13

Personlicht

APPENDIX 5, No.4.

HORIAN

Herrn
Ob.Med.Rat Dr. Pfannmüller
Direktor xer Heil- u. Pflegeanstalt
E g l f i n g - Haar b/W nchen

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege!

ist aber s. Zt. nicht abgeschickt worder, da inzwischen V an editte n vielem Hin und Her wahrscheinlich doch Ihre Anstalt infruge kommt. wonn ich Ihnen erst heute kurz erwidere, nachdem ich here, and nich wurden, die noch nicht abgeschlossen waren. Entschulbigen Sie will , zwischen dem Reichsausschuß und Herrn Min.Direktor Schultz 🐡 floren ohne das darüber aber bisher ein definitiver Beachlus gefast ist. Ihre Zeilen v. 29.7. hatte ich bereits b. antwortet, -- Brid.

ebenso in Vien. Ich hoffe aber, das in absehbarer Zeit beide Anstel Erfahrungen sich nutzbar zu machen, vorausgesetzt, daß Thre Arattat in Tien oder in Görden mit den leitenden Herren zu sprechen und ihre ten in Tatigkeit treten und daß Sie dann Gelegenheit haber angeben, In Görden hat sich die Durchführung der Aktion auch verranert. ebenfalls infrage kame. Nach dieser prinzupiellen E. t. vei unt a ver Dr. Emin Tehelius Ihr or sbener Bisdahin begruße ich Sie mit Hoil Hitler 8 Pacharat für Nerven- und Geisteskrankheiten DR. ERWIN JEKELIUS Voetragearnt für såmtiliche Brankenkassen Wien 110 (XVIII), Martinstraße 29 Sie von uns Näheres hören. -Mes. Mi., Do., Fr., 17 bis 19 Uhr Telephon B 47-0-94 Primarius

31

APPENDIX 3, No.5.

Konsept!

mdt.21.9.40.W.

An die

Kanslei des Führers

Sachbearbeiter Pg. von Hegener

Berlin W8.

Vosstr. 4



Eglfing.den 21.September 1940.

Betreff: Meldepflicht für misgestaltete Hengeborene.

Lieber Pg. von Hegener !

Im Machtrag zu meinem eben beendeten fernmündlichen Gespräch möchte ich Ihnen mitteilen, daß ich den in Auseicht genommenen Arzt Dr. Herbert Jung, derseit tätig in der Abteilung Gesundheitswesen des Stantsministeriums des Innern (Ministerialdirektor Professor Dr. Schultse), veranlaßt habe, daß er am Montag, den 23.9.40 bei Ihnen in der Kanslei vereprechen wird. Ich habe eben auch noch mich mit Pg. Professor Dr. Schultse selbet in Verbindung gesetzt, der mir Pg. Jung vorgeschlagen hat und der für seine politische Zuverläßigkeit bürgt. Pg. Schultse wird Dr. Jung für Montag und Dienstag dienstlich beurlauben. Ich bitte Dr. Jung Auslagen u.s.w. dortseite zu er setzen.

Ich freme mich, daß damit in der Kinderangelegenheit endlich pomitive Arbeit einsetzen kann.

Mit herslicheten Grüßen

Heil Hitler !

Reicheausschuß

10/114

Min careiben.

Berlin 10 9, Den ALTENTIX 3, No. 6.

Cerm Mark Class An den

By Britand or Hegen er

Church Saulus 16. 4. Lieber Partei cnosce 3 mm Wer!

ren haben, Weerwelche fold Them in der de de de de Nachdem Sie nunneur dars' die im der der der Arztes in erhöhten Tasce February ..... answeiskarte Cerie Sir. 2 22023 1.5

30 Liter Tong, order 1. 1. 1.

zur dortigen Werwendung.



geg. von Jegener Feil Hitler!

## APPENDIX 3, No. ".

Reichsausschuß

zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb- und anlagebedingten schweren Leiden

vH/S/8/97

Bertin dB 9 3.00 1 1 1

German.

lr. Whatester A magnetic Theory and

A CONTRACTOR OF STREET

Wie mir das Staatliche Gesummeitennt ... to the sam 23.9.1940 mitteilte, sollte das one en ente in am 1.10.1940 in Thre Anstalt eingewieser sorden.

Toh bitte um Mitteilung, ob das Kind in er Tei zeit eingetroffen ist und um Pericht der der gerrei
del der sem / and and selle tige Befinden des Kindes.

Romer geklar ur Frie der Adar Man. u. 11 2 jet auch auch und wohl abnahming sprogel auch u. 11 2 jet auch au ung 11 an in ihr and and alle ist auch auch a ortig inter frank auch able ist auch a ortig interfer war ils d. The d auch & 40 to to all a sprogen pal.

Stolar Stolar

Heil Hitler!

free Hayar.

man 1 1 C san

Reichsausschuß zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb- und anlagebedingten schweren Leiden

VH/3.

Eine Artiten, Betlin w 9, den 12.11.1940

Herry

Direktor Dr.Pfannmüller Heil- und Pfle ( ) t Eglfing-Haar

. 17

Haar vor München Schliessfach 31

In der Aml te derreitte im Innen eine Tank dereiskarte Serie Sir. S 203045 der

## 30 'liter Ver Larer it soil

zur Verwendung für Fehrten des Seignamu geing bes.

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arabill 3, News.

Ronnepii adt. 10.11,45 s

An den

Beichemuseebuß our wiesenschaftlichen Befauerung von erb-und anlagebodingten schweren Leidan

Postsonliestson 101



Egifing, den

10.Novamber 1940.

Des Reicheausschuß übermittle ich hiezit ausemmerfassend felgenden Bertaht:

1. Sur sufmehme in die Answelt eind bisher folgende Einder gelongt:

- 1.) Assessoris P i s s s s .geb.24.7.1938, vem Mitterielah, Misterielah, enigenemen am 1.10.1940,
- 2.) #40% f f f t e o h 1 e r,geb.20.6.1938,von Sabelloch, aufgensumen em 6.10.1940.
- 3.) "Inther R f o s a gob. NO. 2.1919, von BErnberg, Elrebenweg [1, angenesses as 5.47.1945.
- 4.) Meria R e i e h e n et a i n.geb.17.2.1945, von Kenzingen, nufgenommen am 17.17.1945,
- 5.) Josef Dine S e h n & .peb .Juli 1940, von Subwarzach, aufgenommen am 25.15.1345.
- 5.) Unnigande B r a p d at a t t a r . com 22.6.19)9. von Burgfalm. 84.8155been.aufgenemmen am v.ll. 34.
- 7.) Elta E 5 1 1 ,gob. 26.7.1939, von 7 , sufgenesses as 6.11.1844,
- S.) marin H-1 s r & n g.gab.30.9.1218, ven ° , en frencemen all
- 9.] ideli bi--ck B u s g z r.geo.6.6.1939,ven ? , anigamon-
- 10.) Correla D a p v party of L. D. won Roichelaried Hv. Er. 50. oktober 200 men 200 likeliet 200.

B W.

on the .

- 11.) Siegfried W ö k l ,gob.2.9.1940, von Heiligenkreus Nr.8,Post; Wichell dorf, aufgenommen am 29.11.1940.
  - 2. Abgünge 1

200

- 1.) Kunigunde B r a n d et e t t e r , vên den Eltern abgehelt an 26.11.40 gegen ärztlichen Rat. Auf uneineichtiges Drängen der Eltern diesen sitgegeben. Eine gesetzliche Bestimmung zur swangsweisen Zurückhaltung in der Anstalt besteht nicht.
- 2.) Adolf T r i t s c h l e. r,im der Anstalt verstorben am 16.10.40.
- 3.) Josef Otto S o b u h , in der Anstalt veretorben am 30,11.46.
- 3. Der Anstalt wurde mitgeteilt, das nicht zur Aufnahme kemmen werden:
  - 1.) perathea Gertrad B e o k e r,geb.15.7.1940 ,von Freiburg i./Br., Gustherstel,
  - 2.) Rita S t 5 ck e 1 ,geb.16.4.1938 ,vo n Urloffen, Mühlweg 13,

#### ferner

die ingwischen versterbenen Tinder

APPLICATION OF THE PERSON AS A PERSON OF THE PERSON OF THE

a think was one necessary take to adjust

THE OWNER OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS.

- (Bayer.Ostmark),
- 2.) Anna V o h b o r g o r.geb.ll.6.1939, von Griesbach Nr.12(Payer.
- 11.3.) Brika S e h n a r r .geb.19.9.1938, von ? .

1 4.1

in for Besprochung, Dienstag, den 10.12.40, in Berlin werde ich

Heil Hitler !

#### Reichsausschuß

zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb- und anlagebeding'en schweren Leiden.

Der Leiter

VH/S.

APPENDIX 3, No.10.

5chnellbrief

Berlin W 9, den 26.11.1940

Herrn

Dr. P f a n n n u l l e r Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Rgifing-Raar

Haar vor München Uchliessfack 31

Betrifft: Resprechung in Berlin.

Lieber Parteigenosse Pfannmiller!

Am Dienstag, dem 10.12.1940, um 10.30 Uhr findet in Berlin W 8, Voßstrasse 4, eine Besprechung der für den Beichsausschus titigen Ärzte statt. Ich würde es begrissen, wenn Sie an dieser Besprechung teilnehmen könnten.

Sollte Ihr Erscheinen nicht möglich rein, so bitte ich um rechtzeitige Benachrichtigung.

Reisespesen werden vergütet.

Heil Hitler!



#### APPENUIX 3, No.11.

#### Nielerschrift

über die Resprechungen am 10.12.40 beim heichsausschuß für erb-und anlagebedingten Leiden in Berlin.

- 1. In jedem Fall ist die erbbiologische Lage gründlich zu klaren und
- 2. die Indikation zur Behandlung zu stellen unter ten Gesichtspunkt der dauernden Untauglichkeit zu progentiem Leben.
- 3. Es sind auch die Fälle für sich selbst zu betrachten: so genügt z.B.doppelseitige Blindheit allein oder doppelseitige Taubheit allein nicht als Behandlungsindikation. Bei einer Meningo myelo coele muß insbeschdere überprüft werden, ob Lähmungen bestehen. Bei Verstümmelungen sind wirklich schwerste Fälle mit weitgehender Verstümmelung zu behandeln, bei Mongolismus nur schwerste Fälle, die kombiniert sind mit hochgradigem Senwachsinn.
- 4. In jedem Falle frage man auch nach Schwangerschaftsunterbrechungen und nach schweren psychotraumatischen Erlebnissen der Mutter während der Sch\_wangerschaft.

Alle Fälle sind diagnostisch bis aufs Letzte zu klären und erbbiologisch anamnestisch durch besondere Untersuchungsmethoden, z.B. Encephalographie, Arteriographie, Röntgenaufnahmen usw. zu klären; su trennen ist bei Mongolismen der mongoloide Habitus allein von der mongoloiden Idiotie.

Bisherige Untersuchungen von Kindern mit Idiotie haben ergeben, daß die Idiotie fast 100 % ig auf nicht erbiedingten kindlichen Schäden beruht. Die Idiotie entsteht meistens pränatal und intranatal, in einigen Pällen auch poetnatal.

Auch die Frage der heredito-degenerativen Entwicklungsaterungen und Erkrankungen ist in jedem Falle zu klären. APPENDIX 3, No.12.

Abdruck.

An

Pg.Ráchará von H e g e R e F

Berlin - Schöneberg .

Apostel Paulusetr. 1

Ginlieferungsichem

Ginlieferungsichem

Berlin-Schöneberg

Apostel-Paulus-3t-1

Car (10 57)

On A7

(6 6 66)

Egli

Lieber Pg. von Hegenei

Ich bin seit heute wieder im Dienet und danke Ihnen für Ihre übersandten Reujahragrüße. Ich nehme an, daß Sie inzwischen aust meine Wünsche, die ich aus meinem Häuschen in Sonthofen Ihnen zum Besen Jahre sandte erhalten haben. Ich glaube, Ihnen versiehern zu dürfen, daß die Zusammenarbeit mit Ihnen mir große Freute macht und ich hoffe suversichtlich, daß auch in diesem Jahre unsere gemeineme Arbeit weitere Erfolge seitigen wird.

Heute darf ich Ihnen mitteilen, daß Sie in den nächsten Tagen isn Monatsbericht erhalten werden und gleichzeitig möchte ich Ihnen die 3 Tankausweiskarten nach Gebrauch der einselnen Abschnitte zurüßtzenden. Ich danke Ihnen recht herslich für die Überlassung des Vergaserkraftstoffes, der mir bei meiner vielen dienstlig en Beansprachung sehr ausgeholfen hat.

Mit besten Grußen

Moust went !

Heil Hitler !

Beilagen :

3 Tankausweiskarten.

will rement



Reichsausfaluß

von erb- und anlagebebingten zur wissenschlaftlichen Erfassung fchweren Leiden.

20

5

APPENDIX 3, No.Lo.

Berlin W 9, den 6. Janu r 1941

Herrn

Pr. Pienna Bler Peil - und Flerena talt. Elling-Feer

Many ver Mirelen

Betrifft: Tankausweickurte für Vergenerargie er ???

Lieber Perteigenosse Ptennylller!

In der Anlage überreiche ich Tham uhre Torren -karte Serie U Mr. A 891 753 Ner

loo liter Wergerer. P. P. C.

zu Ihrer Verwendung.

ueil Tiller

Ihr

66

Anlage

(50)

#### Reichsausschuß

Jur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb- und unlagebrötingten schweren Leiben.

Der Leiter

Dr.H/M

Berlin 10 8, den 20.1.1.41.

THE REAL PROPERTY.

Semellbrief

Herrn

Dr. Ffacmmiller. Beil- und für ennstalt Lglfing-Bur,

Lostfac 1.

In der Reichsausschuss-Situung au. 10.1 .1940.
wurde angeregt, nationalsozialistikus ein getellte Einderürste und Synäkoloren von der auf die
des Reichsausschusses mit der iele einer einerten aktiven literieit sa unternant n.

Ich wäre Ihner dankbar, wenn Sie dir de Ihner bekannten in Frage kommen Fradkrite, die leiter von Kliniken in Inrem lezirk oder in anderen Teilen des Reiches sind, nambatt mid en dir in Leh werde dann mit benselben von hier aus in Verbindung treten.

Vielen Dank im voraus !



ALLEMNIK S. Ro.15.

mdt.8.II.41.W.

An den

Reichsausschuß zur wissenschaftlichen Brfassung von erb-und anlagebedingten schweren Leiden

> Berlinw9. Postschließfach 101



Zum Schr. vom 28.1.1941. Dr.H/M

> Thr Schreiben vom 28.1.1941 habe im sit des Leiter im itteilung Gogundheitewesen im Bayer. Staatsministeriam iss line of the sec: Dr. Walter Schultze, Ministerialdirektor, beeproches.

> Machdem ich über die Verhältnisse, insbesondere über die politisch Suverlasigheit der Münchener Eliniker nicht im Bilde bin. blite lab Sie ein entaprechandes Schreiben an Pg. Professor Dr. Schulte a. ric! ten der bekanntlich gleichseitig Reichsdoj entenführer ist und Ihnen in der gewinschten Prage an die Hand geben kann.

> > Heil Hitler '!

AF EVOIX 3, No.16.

Ronzepti mat.79.8.41.W.

Allen jan

Reigh saus Icaus
zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung
von erb-und anlarebeilen ten
schweren Leilen
z.Mi. Herrn von Hegen er

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

Purtschlin / 9.

### Lieber Pg. von Hegener

Das ginderhaus neiner instalt ist mit inerfallt und ich habe tatsfiellich bein Vinierlett acht auf Verfügung: andererseits abehte ich nun elr dar negehen die Kinierfachabteilung zu erweitern me den Ihnen bekannten Gründen. Ich bin dazu nicht in der Lage, weil ich keine Kinierbetten hier auftreiben kann. Ich habe auch mit dem Ministerium in Rünchen, Pg. Gaum, verhandelt; auch er weiß in Bayern keine Kinderbetten aufzutreiben, weil alle Anstalten, sameit sie geräumt eind, auch wenn sie Kinder hatten, bestäter belegt eind im Bahmen der erweiterten b. w.

Kinderlandverschickung und deshalb auch die Kinderbetten gebraucht werden.

Ihre Stelle ich eventuell irgendwo Kinderbitten aus geräumten Anstalten in luftgefährleten Tebieten bekommen kann. Vielleicht ist es Ihmen möglich auch mit der Reichsarbeits ereinschaft.

Hr. Heyde oder Hr. Nitsche "Enhlung zu nehmen "lie ja am ehesten wissen welche An telter geräumt worden sind. Ich denke "daß ich vielleicht auf diese Weise in den Besitz von Kinderbetten kommen kann. An Zahl benötige ich miniestens 32 Fetten. Es sollen natürlich anständige Kinderbetten sein und nicht irgendwelches alte Gerümpel. Vielleicht iarf ich Sie um baldige Antwort bitten.

Mit den besten Grüßen

Heil Hitler !

Ibr

den

Delland Fare

2. 5. 6. 6. 7.

enten for p Start modern

15. C



# Mdt.26.5.41.W.

An den

Beichsausschuss zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb-und anlagebedingten schweren Leilen

Berlin W9.
Postschließfach 101

14320

Betreff: Fürsorge für mißgestaltete Neugeborene und Kleinkinder.

Mit 1 Beilage.

Beifolgend übersende ich Ihnen ein Jahrelten
les Stedtkreises Kempten, las ihn Kosten frage von
Kindern betrifft, die der Reichsausschan zur die
senschaftlichen Erfassung von erb-und anlagebedingten schweren Leiden den Sonderabtenfungen
zur Erfassung und Behandlung ausschaft. In I. I. I.
zur Erfassung und Behandlung ausschaft. In I. I.
zipieller Wichtigkeit ist und ieh dazu überhaup
heine Stellung nehmen kann, leite ich sie Ihmen
kurzerhand weiter mit iem Ersuchen dazu Stellun
nehmen zu wollen und den Stadtkreis Kempten ent
sprechend zu unterrichten.

Dem Stadtkreis Kempten habe ich mitgeteilt, daß ich seine Anfrage vom 16. Mai il I men zur Stellungnahme übersandt habe.

Gott Tables (

### DIREKTION DER HEIL- UND PFLEGEANSTALT DES BEZIRKSVERBANDES OBERBAYERN

Pernrul: Munchen 41851

EGLFING-HAAR

Presidente Louis . München 64 82

Besuchszeit: Mitwoch, Freitag, Sonn- und Feierrag von 10-12 und 14-16 Uhr. Arzil. Sprechsiungen: Direktor u stelly. Direktor (8gl. 9-12 Uhr. Absendungsseich 10-12 Uhr. Bahnsfalson Haar - Post Haar (Pach 31).

APPENDIX 3, No.18.

An den

Stadtkreis Respten

Bezirkefürsorgevertani-lindt

Stedtjugendant

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Egiling et München, den

. WAL ITAL.

Pursorge für mille teltete Neugebortt och Medich mer.

Zun Schr. vor 15.1.2.

Wir teilen Ihnen mit, das ein Ihre Arte.

vom 16.5.41 zur Stellungnahme die mestende der
Reichsausschuß zur wissenschaft, ehen um mehme von erb-und anlagebedingten och ern letten. berling W 9,Fostschließfach 101, utersaudt meten.

## AFPENDIX 3, No.19.

Ass

Pg. von H e g e n e r

Einschreiben

Reichesusschuß zur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb-und anlagebedingtenschweren Leiden

Berlin W 9. Postschließfach 101

Lieber Pg.von Begener !

Herr Br.Kühnke, der von Vieslan gestern zurückgekenst ist, hat mir houte mitgeteilt, daß aus der Anetalt Viesloch im Laufe der nächsten Voche das Kind H e c k Maria, dessen Eltern in Viesloch sind in das Kinderhaus meiner Anstalt, Jonderabteilung, übernommen werden woll. Ish habe ihm die Aufnahme sugssagt. Der Transport geschieht zu Lasten der in Viesloch lebenden Eltern resp. des Sortigen Fürsorgeverbenies. Man sind aber bei mir die Unterbringung Kister im Eindes in melner imstalt nicht gesichert. Ich wäre daset seine den man. Sie ebenfalls uns gehend eine Kostenübernahmezung kister in Lastetig vielleicht

die Behandlungsermächtigung uns aukonnen telle Behandlungsermächtigung und Behandlungsermächtigung und Behandlungsermächtigung und Behandlungsermächtigung und Behandlungsermächtigung und Behandlungsermächtigung und Behandlung und Behandlungsermächtigung und Behandlung und Beha

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Winsche für ihren Sohn vor, Einzelsinner etc. Ist sehr teroryt ir in. nie Mutter von Aübsch war heute bei mir unubrachte ver. chieven aber auch nervos (Asthma). saste sie, worum gint man dern ..... .... ... ... tol ware, konnte sie beruhigt sterkban, so missite die lich den en alle alle an wen sie sich zu diesem Zweck wenden missie, wurde sie s in Nen e 6: aufzupappeln, die Gesunden misser an der Front jallen. Wert sie zum nicht eine Spritze, dass er einschluft. As hat doch heine: Sinn, iiwer dann für thn sorge. Schliesslich

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Sptlasser	* in American	+ in Anstalt	+ in Anstair ort.p." wash + in Anstar.	th Anstolt	
Tag des Aus-	7	*	23.2.1943	15.5.1943	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Tag der An- 7a etalleaufnehme 20	25.6.1943		7. 9.1942 4. 8.3942 25. 6.2042	4 1 1 1 1 1	15.5.144, 27.6.3244, 37.9.1940
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e e la constante de la constan	er Lunder	1	TO THE TOTAL THE	Althorn Strong S	The state of the s
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L. K. San S.	4 2 2 3	and the second section to a second section and the second			27 27 28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

## Ermachtigungefalle A.F.M. X 5, No. 23.

von Kindern des Reichsausschusses sur wissenschaftlichen Erfassung von erb-und anlagebedingten schweren leiden , Berlin W 9, Postschließ-fach 101.

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No.	Neme	reful	Diagnose	an	Bemerkungen
1	Beier Alois	26.9.1905	Idiotie	18.9.1941	+ 2(.5.42
2	Faschinger Ottmar	17.12.1927	porgoloide Talstie	21.1.1942	+ 14.5.42
3	Hanslmeier Sebast	5. 4.1933	Epilepsie u. Schwachsian	21.1.1942	
4	Höhn Sophie	17.12.1931	Little'sche Erkrankung	21.1.1942	+27.4.1942
5	Logi Lieselotte	12.6. 1931	Little'sche Erkrankung	21.1.1942	+ 15.11.1042
6	Work Fried.Wilh.	8.4. 1936	Idiotie u.En- cephalitis ?	13.1.1942	* 4,1, 44
7	Muller Anna	19.11.1928	ldiotie	21.1.1942	+ 76.7.1942
8	Noher Welter	30.6.1933	Idiotie	13.1.1942	4 20.3.4.
9	Rottmiller Merie	23.5.1932	Idiotic und Vordacht auf Schisophrenie	21.1.1942	4
10	Schiller Gertraud	25.1.1927	Idiotie	21.1.1942	+ 10,1,4
11	Schmid Benno	17.5.1930	Schwachsinn u.Fpliepsie	21.1.1942	+ 0.5.02
15	Straus Wilhelm	21.8.1928	Sohwachainn u.Schisophren	11.1.1942 10 gilt ald	Color Course
13	Wehe Pridegunt	13.1.1927	Dementia price coxiesias	-13.1.1347	14.111.194
14	Weingertner-Alfr.	17.1-1930	erneblicher Sehrsoheinn	13.1.1942	+ 21.6.42
15	Westermeier Josef	12.7.1935	Idiotie	23.1.1942	+
16	Ruf Emil	10.4.1938	mongobide Idiotie	9.3.1947	937 4.1947
27	Eleck Alfons	10.12.1940	mongoleide Idiotie	28.2.42	+ 13.4.1 %
18	Schuirer Walter	15.2.1938	Little	30.9.41	· ILEB
· 29	Province and a Brich		Sohwaohsinn	4.3.42	4 5.7.1944
50	Ring Franc Wolfgan			5.3.42	413-5-42 5/
21	Worle Herbert Day:	14 29.8.1939	mengelide leistie	4.3.42	1
22	Gamböck Karin	5.2.1939	Astrony Mailer	(4) Pag	Sallie day
23	Greger Annemarie	3.11.3925	2120110	BAN You	2212122
24	'immer deorg	14,17,193	1307000	- er , - e 3	- 11-Tell
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	e ce		APPEN	DIX 3, No	.24.
fd.Nr	I Hamo	Geb. Datum	Diagnoya	Ermächtigt	Bemerkungen
27	DUTT KAME	8.11.1938	\$45524 Bo	9.7.1942	4.8.1942 +
28	Lorens Georg	19.1.1930	Tatra is, M:		15.8.1942 +
29	Kohler Albrecht	28.7.1935	Sehwasheinn	15.6.1942	13.8.1942 +
30	Bold Emma	29.11.1927	erethischer Grade in vo	13.7.1942	22.8.1942 +
31	Hallmaier Johanna	7.6.1928	drate d. Idloti Laiotie + Epil	13.7.1942	9.7.1943 +
32	Hausner Wilhelmine	27.8.1927	Idiotic nach frühkindl.Ence	13.7.1942	7.11.1942 +
33	Kießwetter Anton	1.6.1928	Idiotie	13.7.1942	23.10.1942.+
14	Si mauthaler Herm.	31.4.1436	Little'sche gr	r.17.8.1942	16.12.1942 +
. 5	aug Hillerard	1.2.1,10	und Idiotic	tio	15.10.1942
86	aronreif Valentin	4.1.1444	inn bei Little	ham 44.0.42	20.8.1942 +
٠7	liedermayer Faul	5-12-143:	idicale	LI	10.9.1942 +
30	Johall Johanna		lajatje, greene Lattas some del	Jese i	22.4.1943 +
من	Soimid Eartina	e7.8.1441			12.9.1942 +
40	Sirtl Alired	1	الأفياء فالمنطاع المالك		9.11.1942 +
41	Tirler Anna Haria	16.6.1936	Idiotie	17.8.42	2.9.1942 +
42	Scherer Johann	21.12.1938	reversio kir.	1010110	30.11.1942 +
44	-runeteidl Germard	20244.		有事を言って	12.10.1942 +
44	Merraberger Albert	26.5.16.33	egretosecce ini	* * * * * ! ~ # /	28.10.1942 +
4.5	Wefl Karl	0.5.1530	Land Control of the c	3 ,4,7442	11.12.1942 +
4.5	Paurer Anneliese	a.6.1936	imprepention	r gradaled.	17.1.1943 +
47	Holsmann Emilie	4.7.1937		41. 4,1442	5.1.1943 +
4~	i andwein heine har	0.95,9,40	الله المراجد المحمد المحدد		25.1.1943 +
49	Krah Helmut	13.5.1940	Mikrocephelie m i s i sch Totsajlegie	31.8.1942 er	18.11.1942 n.Hause entl.
50	Kellmer Andreas	30.10.1896	Idiotie	19.10.42	15.11.1942 +
51	Simbock Erich .	4.7.1937	Little'sohe E	rkrg.19.10.	30.10.1942 +
52	Sommer Kurt	17.3.1932	Mongoliemus	19.10.42	5.2.1943 +
53	West Hertha	31.8.1930	gerebrale Kim	19.10.42	31.12.1942 +
54	Sinnbauer Brigitte	5.10.1930	Pitt, sone Erki	g.19.10.42	3.12.1942 +
55	Tragler Ludwig	8.11.1939	Schwachsinn	31.8.1942	10.1.1943 +
. 56	Reichler Herbert	29.2.1928	Idiotic mit To		11.1.1943 -
57	Steigenberger Max	13.6.1930	Extremitions Dysmana Lus	17.11.42	21.2.1943 +
5.8		13.3.1935	Proles de Te	and-17.11.42	5.3.1943 4
59		Ar 22.6.34	geneine spile		2 30.1.43
60		19.8.42	*	18.12.42	2.2.43
61		16.10.39	perstants Find	er-15.11.41	22.2.43
62	Deistler Manfred	26.12.194	The state of the s	TO 1 8 3 R. P. O	
-63		17.3.1940	Idiotie	26.1.43	15.3.4
			- 113 -	endename	

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7 67 2 .	N ese	. 9 L - 7 l h =	i Lurre de	om htiet au	l lerenvar een
175	Perger Otto Josef :	24.4 11	131-618 1 This st	,5.6.1-44	1.,.1.44 +
173	Danninger Eunig.		Spannidautle -	13.0.4 465	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1274	Dolfel Aiwine	14.6.1431	idiotie	14.6.7 184	I STALL .
275	Fischer Annemarie	26.11.1331	Epil., Idiotie	15.0.1744	-1.197.48.4
71.	Prohmuta Dorothea	41 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Yongolismus '	5	
١77 ـ	Hecht Edith	25. 4.1931	ldistim+Kein-4/.	15.0.1944	
JH183	Hoffmann Otto	1.12.193.	pon d.bier u. Principal ImbezIdiotió-		11 y 1/47 %
229	. Kaufmann Jakobine	29.6.1934	Idiotie //	15.8.1944	3.10.44 +
144	Kreiner Friedrich	14.9.1932	Idiotie	15.8.1944	24.10.44 +
161	Markl Rupert	. 4.6.1939	diplide - bull a before	15,6,1944	Water Mary
142	Maitan Angela	4-11-1934		15.8.1944	16.10.44 +
7.	Haverhofor Goorg		Liketie	15,8,1944	10.8.44 +
184	Meier Adoif	7. 1.1938	Idiotie	15.8.1944	26.11.44 entl.
1115	Mittermayer Priedr		mongerlands	1-5-0.1-44	19.7.44
166	Rickl Roland	21.4.1934		, ~ . × . ; • 44	F1 4 47 6
87	Siebert kurt	74.8.1430		, ~, ~, 1 444	Littlide .
marki da mara	Spieler Johann		Idiotie, kisb.	29.023444	112 1246 4
-189	Schneider Russif		ldistie frank.	15,7,1-46	
نربوشار	Sebiseel Cearg	17-2-1-30	lopla., lole tier.	15.8.1944	
131	Schuhracher Matu.	30.20.1920	d imbezillitat	1, 4 , 2 , 444	
. man 12	Tange Ewald	17. 7.193	Idiotic Epil	15.8.1944	
in 3	Teufalhart Kresz.	10.12,193.	apast. We liple-	15.8.1944	
194	Whiterhuber Irrengal	d 13.3.193	l lijotie Verdani	t 15.0.1944	
145	Vogel Alfred	25.6.193	1 Nove Edward	15.8.1944	101113 +
196	Vogel Sebastian	23.2.1930	6 Idiotie	15.8.1944	The state of the s
3.97	Walter Johann	3.1.193	Idiotie	15.8.1944	5.12.44 +
1.90	Amesmeier Johann	15.11.193	d mongorpius lund	- 21.5.1944	THE P. S.
1,000	.bortuzzo Klara	1 12. 6.193	d with te sous Eif	21.8.1-44	2.11.44 +
- 16 may	Danser Brich		A genuine chique	21.6.1944	7
50.7	Hagenbucher Jukob	7-1-236	I Cripk Barrach	land the second	18.9.44 +
5:15	Highn ttilie	1.12.1933	Tille u.Anops	W 21.8.1944	
in it	- Heinel Slisabeth	21.7.1932	pondie, maition	or 21.6.1944	10.11.44 +
2:4	Harlriegh Eva.	1.8,1931	Lalutie fruit		6.10.44 +
د المبادي المبادع	Rirchholer Josefa	16.2.1932	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	21.6.144	3.12.44 +
267	Lautenbach Werner	12.6.1937	I THURL THE SALE	2721.8.1944	6.11.44 +
	-amart Annemarie	0.1.1931	Street Son to me Transfer therein me	TO AS YELAN	+
PAC 5	ommidsener Jertrus		The season to be a second	21.6.1944,	44 +
ا المستحد	igh sduard		120	21.8.1544	29 17 44
¿.	Temimeier Anna Kar Sais Arnot		The second second	7. 6. 2.444	29.11.44 +
21	Well through		The second secon	21 4 1 4 1 4	23.8.44 +
			1010114	The Control of the Co	VILYAL T

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## Verpflichtung. AFPENDIX 4, No. 2.

Ich Endeaunterzeichneter bin von Birektor zur Entgegennehme und zum Abschreiben geheim zu haltender Reicheangelegenheiten und besonders vertraulich zu behandelnder Schreiben mit Handachlag an Eidenstatt verpflichtet worden. Ich verpflichte mich alle mir unter dem Kennwort "Geheime Reichssache" bekannt gewordenen Schreiben streng geheim zu halten und niemenden hievon ohne ausdrückliche Entbindung durch den birekter der Anstalt,
Dr.Pfannmüller, Kenntnis zu geben. Ich bin darauf aufmerkeem gemacht, daß bei Nichteinhaltung dieses Schweigegebotes strafrechtliche Verfolgung durch die Geheime Staatspolizei erfolgen wird und daß ich möglicherweise bei fahrlhährer oder absichtlioher Ausplauderung mir als "Geheime Reichssache" bekannt gewordener Angelegenheite, bit der Todesetrafe zu rechnen rabe.

Eglfing-Haer, den 10 teron des

True ( fruit)

Reichsausschuß

zur wiffenschaftlichen Erfaffung von erb- und anlagebedingten Schweren Leiben

Der Ceiter

VB/8.

PENITZ 4, No.3.

Berlin 109, den Daftfchitebfnas 101.

18. Nov. 1943

Herrn

Heil- und Pilegernst

Hear vor Minchen

soule dem sustandigen Arzt eine einselles om er suserdung Anch in diesem Jahr beabsichtige ien, dem in der Kinderfachabteilung tätigen besonders beautit n iflegepersonal Betriffte Sondersumendung sun Jahresabschluss. ren Jahresebschluss su-kommen zu lesseen.

Ich M'tte daher, mir möglichst bald Vorsall Lafrage homonden Personen (Name und nescha : hilteds) on meches.

Heil Hitler!

Elica Yealelunger 141, 16, Di Jules litera

1 do 1 10 10 1/2 ....

## Imangue 1 Religional, 28 7 40

APPENDIX 4, No.4.

didu Hen Direllor!

Die Auch verregnete die Halde mennes Urlantes out mis Wennightens den Vorheil mir sennigend der imm Nachhensten in aren, and ich in homen scho sinklar & to it one vicin - milen um mil so imple Beloning mir line Beden til jegeten haben I am die neuen Majonahmen sind se inergenment into ich glantle peniordiche besin ken junio d'en insen yn minen de ist ain Wabes Anastiche Met mahmen mit voller Uningengung in beruhing ein andres, sie sellet in letzler Konsegnung durch in sieren. Die Parallele mit der amfrechispillege und der itrahoght Freckung light hier sehr nahe. Was da komme ich, be aller vorslandes. mignigen Einstell und allem guten Willen, will um die Br Kennthis herrin, dass ich mich mich meinem Naturell mir Diese Antgete micht eigne. So lethoff ich in vielen tallen den Wansch hette, den nativlichen Walland outerseen zu Vonnen Do sehr indersteht es mir dier ihr eine systematische Aufzahe much Kaller Uberlegung und nach insunschaftlicher saublichen Richtlimin,

amognifichers. Deen was mir lie ledrik in Kinschun his gegenicht.

Led, we midd der winsenschaftliche Delberers, vorlun der ängliche Bedürfterer, vorlun der ängliche Editions, in neben und wenighter per bestern Die proghebeng vorhe in neben wit der der genandt wie help weilt wecht au Hergen, ab enaberink work zo intrescend, wete lößeldericht zu Marsend en, ihr ich zum in der Begündung weter lößeldericht zu wehren glaube, weich eber isch ab infliciture weter lößeldericht zu wehren glaube, wich eber isch ab infliciture weter lößeldericht zu wehren glaube, weich wich eber isch ab infliciture weter lößelderichten ingentiet micht wer seinkerpunkt der kan ich auch der inder heite wied der keine beite beite der beite beite weich der beite beite beite beite beite beite den beite den beiten Mangel ist. Aben er beindet mich mich, der sehe wen der beite Bereich engen, die Menn beiten ger vernienigen.

Salle neue Aufgebe mid den biederingen zu vernienigen.

Ich weig, des There Confings an mich das Zucken besonderen Verbrauen ich, bond Neum erhit dieses Verhauen wich 'errer everdenn, ihr domak alledent. Anfrichteit und Effenteit.

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Der Keil- und Pflegeanstalt des Bezirksverbandes Overbayern Egsfing-haar

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mdt.19.3.41.W.

a. Trl.

Posalie Sara s : . e u e r i/Altera ein

Frankfurta./M.
Rechneigrabanstr.18/20

Eglfing, den 19. März 1941.

Retr.: Therese Sara W 1 t t e k i n d aus bad Kissinger.

Zum Schr. von 17.111.1041.

Auf Thre Anfrice von 17.3.41 teilen wir Ihnen mit, use Therese Bara W i t t e k i n d ous Bad Elssingen sich nicht mehr in hiesiger Anstalt ba-findet, sondern am 20.9.40 mit einem Sammeltransport Jüdischer Anstaltspfleglinge in eine une unbekannte Anstalt verlegt wurde.

T.V.

Line 11790 APPENDIX 5, No.3.

Tiel. Heil-und Pflegeenstale Eglfing-Har bei Minchen

Hiedural bittle ice ergebeerst, and in Vanner meiner alter heutter, was doce wase they lichtest Nadricet zu geber über den Verbleih ader tufeno walts out meiner branken Schwester Therese Fera Gross, die im Estember d. I. von Herster hickelfeld wace Belging iberstellt worde. Wir wires selv dankter iber beldige Vachricht

Freimarke liegt bei Hocharatungswoll Marie Fried - Gross.

Edt.11.1.4.w.

Fran

Paris Fried- G r o B

Prag XII.

Petr.: Therese Sara G r o B .

Zum Sehr.vom 6.12.40.

Therese Sara G r o S wurde am 20.9.40 mit einem Sammeltrensport jüdischer Anstaltspfleglinge gemäß einer Entschließung des Staatsministeriums des Innern in eine uns nicht bekannte Anstalt verlegt. Sie werden von der Aufnahmeanstalt verständigt werden.

100

L.Dberlaender

Amsterdam, den 10. Dezember 1940. Helmerstraat 70/II

AFFERDIX 5, No.5.

Verenrl.

Treis-Heil-und Pflegeanstalt

Eglfingb./Wünchen.

Bayern, wurde vor einigen Konaten von der Peil-und Fflegeanstalt Erlangen an Ihre Klinik überschrieben. Wein Bruder, Jakob Cherlaender, geboren am 2.0kt. 1882 zu Fuerth in

men und ware Ihnen zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mir gefl. Nitteilung zukomsich seine Adresse evtl. geändert hat bezw. bitte ich Sie, mir solche bekanntzugeben. Ich habe s-eit dieser Zeit aber keinerlei Nachricht von meinem Fruder lassen wirden, wie es mit der Erkrankung meines Pruders steht und ob

für frdl. Auskunft im Voraus verbindlichen Dank. Ich füge zu diesem Zwecke Internat. Frankierschein bei und Wit vorzüglicher Hochachtung Bage

gez.L. Oberlaender.

## Konzept 1 : 1t. 30.1.40.W.

APPENDIX 5, No.6.

Ferra

L. Oberlaender

Amaterdam.

I.Helmeratraat 70/II

Eglfirg, ich 30.Dezemter 1940. Betr. Jakob Oberlaender.

Zum Schr.vom 10.12.40.

Auf Thre Anfrage vom 10.12.47 teilen wir Ihnen mit.daß Ihr Pruder. Jakob Oberlaender, am 20.9.40 gemäß einer Entschließung des Staatsministeriums des Innern gemeinsam mit anderen jüdischen Anstalte pfleglingen in eine andere, uns aber unbekannte Anstalt überführt wurde. Dir haben Ihre Anfrage an die zuständige Stelle zur Erledigung weitergeleitet.

TO BE SEED OF

String of the Table of the Tabl

· (87a) APPENDIX 5, No.8. Oberhausen Orbesfeld As a Piles constain in the Heil & Plegeanstate, - Egelfing-Haar & hunchen Eing. 16 JAN 1941 File lotestine Jaca Mischieler and Greger Thein, get 16.5.73 Taket mit habantmittal, tat yt son Gelger jing ofy All. variada am 16 bethe 1940; kum song du journet med. dans Vanually exclusioning michallomer . . ty use some dieform to wall a o'h dial gusio a sinfrace y meryta toa Jarita fajl billace mis mine uns godbog mety idailace, of maine Monather in his of new adea one found fine fry Lapinotalio -Spread and buttigan l'account ang agangeni forfagting tostl Fran Fenny Gen fillete Chause Finny san Filich Oberhausen - Erberfeld Einmannsmaße 7.

APPENDIX 5, No.9.

mdt.16.I.41.W.

Frau

Jenny Sara J tilic

Oberhausen-Osterfeld.

Litemannstrace 7

Eglfing, den Eglfing, den etr. Cölestine Sara Altschiler, geb.16.8.1873.

16.Januar 1941.

Zum Schr.vom 14.I.41.

Thre Sonwester, Colestine Sara Altschüler, wurde am 20.9.40 mit einem Sam eltransport jülischer Anstaltspfleglinge gemid einer Entschließung des Staatsministeriums des Innern in eine uns unbekannte Anstalt verlegt. Sie wollen sich zwecks Feststellung, in welcher Anstalt sich Ihre Sohwester befindet an die Gemeinnützige Krankentransport-G.m.b.H. in Berlin W 9, Potsdamer Platz 1, wenien.

APPENDIX 5, No.10. Minden, den 28. April 557 An die Direktion der oberb. Well-Walter Comme und Pflegeanstalt Ich ersuche um getl. mitteilung, oh eich M. 2.5. W. W. in dortiger Anstalt als Pflegling berindet. Berts Sare Thal stron 800.8.007.8.de8 Humathieges state En Eing. -71111941 3688 ON Thalhelmer, geb. R. Nov. 1875, ... an dear shatel mely! .. . holen on it (Bei Rudantwert wolle vorftebenbe Rr. angegeben merben.) Vorzugsrente für Berte Sara Doftideethonto Münden 8484 fernruf 42 0 51-54 arenda an getra-go Halin .... quedo me ... the Der Londrak ne Spir

000

APPENDIX 5, No.11.

Mdt.2.5.41.W.

in den

Lunirut

Mancher 1

Eglfing, den 2. 41 141.

Betr. Vorzugsrente für Pert: Sara Thalheimer,
geb. 8. November 1875.

Zum Schr.vom 28.4.41. Sp.VI.

Die Obengenannte wurde am 20.4.40 mit einer Sammeltransport jülischer Anstaltspfleglinge gemäß einer Entschließung des Stratsministeriu. S des Innern in eine uns unbekannte Anstalt vor-legt. Sie wollen sich wenden an die Gemeinm taige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H. Berlin N 9, Potsdamer Platz 1.

APPENDIX 5, Ne.12.

Bamberg, den 6. Dezember 1940.

DA. 2a/II

der Stadt Bamberg Stadt Bamberg Retreff: Neilanstaltsfürsorge für Leo Israel L i n d n e r.gebllc.1902.

er in Am 14.9.1940 wurde der Obengenannte weisungsgemiß in die dortige mit, daß Pflegeanstalt überführt. Am 21.9.40 teilten Sie Sammelanstalt verlegt wurde. Heil-und

Lindner hat in der Hellanstalt St. Getreu in Bamberg nocheine größere Wer-Anzahl von Kleidungs-und Wäschestücken liegen, die ihm nachgesandt den sollen.

Da mir über den weiteren Verbleib Lindners nichts mehr mitgeteilt wurde, frage ich hiemit an, in welche Anstalt er verlegt wurde oder etwa inzwischen gestorben ist.

Joh bitte dringend um baldige Mitteilung, damit ich wegen anderweitiger Verwendung der Effekten usw. Verfügung treffen kann.

gez.Dr.Zahneisen.

gez. Nöhrlein.

T.

Konzept'

mdt.11.12.40.W.

An den

Oberbürgermeister der Stadt

## Bamberg.

Yr. 8969.

Eglfing.den 11.Desember 1240.

Betr.: Heilanstaltefürsorge für Leo Israel L i n d n er geb.1.10.1902.

> Zum Sehr. vom 6.12.1940. DA.2 a/II

wir haben Ihr Schreiben der sustündigen Stelle zugeleitet, weil uns selbst die Aufnahmeanstalt nicht bekannt ist.



Nr. 8969.

V. k.H. weltergelastet

an die Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m. b. H. . . . .

mit dem Ersuchen um Erledigung.

Egl"ing, den 11, Dezember 1940.

Direktion:

Der Dirgermeister

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Deldesheim, den John zenter 1960.

The Transfer of Telling and the contract

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s befordet sich seit 31.3.39 auf Yosten jer o'fentlienen voran 22.X.40 everulert. Das ganze Mobiliarvermögen Fels wirle . in Bernar Anstaltapflege. Der Trünere Ffleger annit ler .. uninnet wir ... ermittell. Es mad and a service versusert, wie jetzt festgestellt hinge kommen lat, war noch nicht zu ziemlichen Betrug hundeln. Ci. かだいのか

to the same of the nun bitten, Frie Lannach zu fragen, sowie larmer. sonet noch warkeld guthalen, oder wertbepapiere besitzt und zu aner en befinden.Sollte Fels se bat nennenswerte Werte in Resitz Fire. Vermögenswerte zur Bratatung der bereits aufgewerten un wendenten Pürsorgekosten in Angeruch genommen werten. mir zu überweisen, da 31e ich Sie, diese sicherzustellen und (C) 

31e dieses Schreiben an die derzeitige Unterkunftstelle wester-Wenn Pels nicht mehr in Ihrer Anstalt sein sollte, bitte ich guleiten.

gez, Trterschrift.

W. T. Z. I. . I. W.

an die Semelandie jew Franken-Prancycort-G.n. b.H. B e r はのなるこののので 

mak dem Brouchen um Briedigung. Egifing, den 2. Januar 1941.

S many ow dangerekelone

The state of the state of



# mit.2.I.41.W.

An den

Rürgermeister der Stadt

# Deidesheim.

Nr. 7.

Retr.:Pursorgekostenersatz für Oswald Israel P e i s
aus Deidesheim.

Zum Schr. von 30.12.1940.

Oswald Israel Fe is warde am 20.9.40 mit einem Sammeltransport jüdischer Anstaltspfleglinge gemäß einer Entschließung des Staatsministeriums des Innern in eine andere Anstalt verlegt. Der Name disser Anstalt ist une nicht bekannt. Wir haben Ihr Schreiben der zuständigen Stelle in Berlin zugeleitet.

PATRICIA 11, / No. 1111 No. 10.

Stankfort a./w.

der Fell-u.Fflugewornt

TARRESTORISH THE TARRODUSING A RESERVED TO THE OWNER OF THE PARTY OF T Doben ...

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De Litter 日本の「大利を見るとなる」を対しているが、大力が、これのできた。「Table Table T "是我们是我们的我们一个人的一个事情的话,不是是有一个人们是是我们的一个一个 . . 1 ... 

Elt. 21.12.40.8.

An die Dresdner Bank

Frankfurt a./Main.
Adolf Hitler-Anlage 7

Er8194.

Eglfing, den 21. Dezember 1940.

Retr.: Oswald F e i s.

Zum Schr.vom 19.12.40.Korr.Ru/A

Der Obengenannte befindet sich nicht mehr in unserer Anstalt. Sein derzeitiger Anstaltsaufenthalt ist uns unbekannt.

Heil Hitler !

Konsept,

r. 9194.

V. K. H. weltergeleitet

an die Gemeinmützige Kranken-Transport-3.m.b.T., Perlin 3 3,

Potsuggerpletz 1

mit dem Ersuchen um Erledigurg.

Egiling, den 21. Dezember 1040.

Direktion:

# DRESDNER BANK

APPENDIX 5,No.21. IN FRANKFUPT A. M.

### AKTIENKAPITAL UND RESERVEN: 173,5 MILLIONEN REICHSMARK

Vorsiber des Aufsichtsrets : Carl Geoby Verstend : Altred Buesh, Carl Löer, Emil Meyer, Karl Rasshe, Hane Schippel ; stellt :: Altred Hölling, Guster Overbedt, Hans Fülder, Huge Zinber

R E 1 C H S B A N K - O 1 R O - K O N T O POSTSCHECKONTO: FRANKFURT (Moln) 499 TELEGRAMM-ADRESSE: DRESDBANK FERNSPRECHER: Ortsvertishr Semmol-Nr. 20013 Fornvortishr Semmol-Nr. 30231

lorr. Ru/a

FRANKFURT A. M., DEN-27. Dezember 1940 ADOLF-HITLER-ANLAGE 7 POSTSCHUESSFACH 1966, Frankfurt a. M. 7

Direktion der Heil-u.Fflegeanstalt Eglfing b/minchen

Betr.: Nr. 9194 Oswald Fe is

2) Million dir nehmen höflichst Bezug auf The Jassethen von 21.ds.ts., mit dem See uns versten often, das dem deengerunnte nicht mehr in Tasse andhalt untersetzecht ist.

wir waren Thnen daher dankbar, wehn die und mitteilen wollten, zu welchem Zeitpunkt herr Feis Thre hastalt verlassen hat oder ob er versterben ist, zu wir diese Angaben für die Devisenstelle benötigen.

Heil Hitler!

we down Book in Frankfur .....

APPENDIX 5, No.22.

Monzept'
mdt.3~.12.40.W.

An ile

Trisiner Bunk

Adolf litler-inlage 7

Retr.: hr. 9194
Oswald Pe i s .

Zum Schr.vom 27.12.40. vorr.Ru/A

Anotalt verlogt. Naheres ist une mist bet ant.

Nerl Hitler

TTHEORY

Pinacramt Krumbach (Schwaben)

petrifft: Erbschaftsteder.

Krumbach, 11, Persona 1940.

Berta Sara S c h n e 1 1, bisher in n n b e r g ........ 5. ... The second second (guelleroh desentive mogenirach dem Stant von 1.1.792 ; John W. C. tor gation wobmhaft, ict an 29, wovember 1947 gestorben, Tonnet ... Derkerstr. 17.11.

To Auftergo

Finanzamt Augsburg-Land

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# Konzept!

Herrn

APPENDIX 5, No. 29.

gas Alan

Dr.Robert Israel Rosenburg Konsulent

Prarkfur, ta./M.

- 28.April 1941. Teir.: T i l l m a n r Alwert Israel.

Zun Schr. war 26.4.41.

Tillmann Albert Israel befard wiet in unserer Anstalt and wurde gemäß Verfügung des Staatsministeriums des Innern mit einem jädischen Sammeltransport am 20.9.40 in eine uns nicht bekannte Anstalt verlegt. Sie wollen sich weiterhin wenden an die Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H. Berlin W 9, Potsdamerplatz 1.

WHEN ALL CONTROL OF ALL The state of the s 1 . 中央 大学 学の 公司

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CALL STATISTICS OF STREET AZE COME -PART INT TANKENS THE PROPERTY AND

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Historians

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No.32.

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Taller Verniberit, should ble be be be bless for a broken Sonwing or other limitation of the state of Am 14.9.1940 wurde Fran Enma F i r s ch 

ento stem . abot, erstuine den Sie mir tentum nat nauten tu mannen. THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE and the transmission of the Bescheller, and also the Tell's Interest THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA uberwie SUS TA UNIVERSITY OF STREET Irnen VON Ten Teye Turni 0 T. C.D.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR The Steel of other was the strains

AFFERDIX 5, No.33.

Frl.

Prinda Cohn . . . de c

wir halen keine Nachricht in welche Aufnahreanstalt Frau Erne Sara K i r s c h t a u s gekommen ist. Nan hat uns sussichert, dus Sie v n der Aufnahmeanstalt Eschricht bekommen. Ihr Schrei ben haben wir der suständigen Stelle zur Erlenigung weitergeleitet.



ASPENDIX 5, No.54.

Lockan 14 12 40 10 12 12 177.1510

The gestertar New Director!

Hanga fun Ise, derfr inf med - in dræfan aboutable eine find Fre - for laide ollan Fragan - med mannen gap og foten Heitterforgen sperfenking som Lie execute.

Typhe Init I healt non it will see the stretch alof somies Forfen itsmy Wild "Grain We & estingen Rices wery week and to the ling recorder was the their ling recorder as now it is faith and winfly up for form if.

Bitto Lia sime Svingand mis da of faglaciaf gri frym.

Glærifgnitig milte tfam varfete. Herr hirrester v den famm atnejten in majner linken to efter en fo sovaten feferteren Laisland tre you for Gilfe o Makaning for bar rengasterfom bestør, meinen lie fringsfrinderen Level jim trisbetiet bringen

Wand his balanden, Into Sin Asserthe forth from air yangar Fafe lathereday hingan muit o min was Raife in sinfer I wit, In worden. The improve grothe Longe was flager to sin most sin tainstrape, we win fin sof for gasen la frifan most fine.

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- Garlaifolony -



# mdt.16.12.40.W.

Appendix 5, No.35.

Frau

Elise Strohmaier

Dachau.

Fermannstr.10

Eglfing, den 16.Dezember 1940 Betr.; Wild Anna.

Zum Schr. vom 14.12.40.

Sehr geehrte Frau Strohmaier !

Auf Ihr Schreiben vom 14.12.40 bedauere ich Ihz
nen nicht mitteilen zu können, in welche Aufnahmen
anstalt Ihre Tochter gekommen ist, da ich persön =
lich über den Namen der Aufnahmeanstalt nicht
unterrichtet wurde; hingegen wurde mir sugesagt,
daß Sie in kurzer Zeit von der Aufnahmeanstalt
selbst Nachricht über das Befinden Ihrer Tochter
Anna W i l d erhalten werden. Die Verlegung der
Kranken erfolgte im Rahmen von planwirtschaftliehen Räumungsmaßnah men der Anstalt (Freimachung

von Plätsen für Rückgeführte, Hilfskrankenhäuser u.s.w.) auf Weisung des Reichsverteidigungskommissers. Die Anstaltsdirektion hat keine Einwirkung auf die Verlegung der Kranken.

Feil Hitler

APPENDIX 5, No.36. Abschrift.

An die

Direktion der Heil-und Pflegeanstalt des Bezirksverbandes Oberbayern

Eglfing- Haar .

Neumarkt 1.0pf., 2.Dezember 40.

Sie haben mir unterm 21. Sept. 1947 mitgeteilt, daß mein Sohn Martin, der vom Kloster Reichenbach zu Ihnen gekommen, laut Entschließung des Staatsministeriums des Innern, in einer Sammelanstalt zugeteilt wurze. Da ich bis heute noch nichts von meinem Sohne gehört habe, bitte ich Sie herzlichst mir mitzuteilen, wohin mein Sohn gekommen ist, damit ich als Mutter seinen Aufenthalt erfahre. Pür Pemihung besten Dank. Eine Marke liegt bei.

Hochachtend !

gez.Sophie Sara Landecker, Hindenburgstr.20.

# Mdt.6.12.40.W.

Nr.8822.

v.k.H.weiter ileitet an die Gemeintunge Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H., Berlin W 9. Potedamerplatz 1

mit dem Ersuchen um Erledigung.

balfag, den 6. Dezember 1940.

Direktion:

: lt.6.10.4 . K.

Frau

Sophie Sara L a n d e ck e r

Neumarkti./op.

Hindenburgstr. 20

etr.: Martin Israel L a n d e ck e r .

Zum Schr. v. 2.12.40.

Wir haben Ihr Schreiben der zuständigen Stelle zugeleitet, weil uns selbst die Aufnahmeanstalt nicht bekannt ist.

APPENDIX 5, No.38.

Wünchen, den 9.I.41.

An die

Hochwürdige Gesellschaft Heil-und Fflegeanstalt Eglfing-Waar

möglich ist an meine Adresse hieher senden, im voraus aller besten Durch Inliegende Postmarke wollen Sie mir bitte sobald es Ihnen wollen Sie Ich habe von Ihnen Ende September 1940 eine Mitteilung bedieselbe benötigt Kleider, Schuhe und Wäsche oder sonstetwas. schreiben wo meine Tochter Ida Sara C p v e n h e i m e untergebracht ist, wan ich sie einmal besuchen könnte und kommen, das ich mich einige Wochen gedulden soll, dan zeichnet mit aller Hochachtung

gez.Karl Israel O p p e n h e i m e r Klenzestr.4/I München 5.

Wenden

APPENDIX 5, No.39.

Yonzejt!

ואַרוויים או

kurl lurael 0 p p e nah e m e r

Whomestr.4/I

Erlfing, den 19.1.1941.

··r. 122.

Tetr.: Ida Cara ( ppenheimer.
Tum Schr.von 9.1.1941.

Wir haben Ihr Schreiben der zuständigen Stelle Zugeleitet, weil uns selbst die Aufnahmeanstalt nicht bekannt ist. APPENDIX 5, No.40.

Nr. 222

V. K. H. weitergeleitet

an ale Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H. Berlin W

Potsdarer Platz

mat dem Ersuchen um Erledigung.

Eglfing, den 10. Januar 1941.

Direktion:

State was the same of the state of APPENDIX 5, No.41. Frs. Franki Sara Kahn

Schwarzenaua Fier V wze, to

Cher Eerlahung Filandallaha.

(Vestfalen)

6.Mars 1941.

Betreff: Frankenberg Meta Sara.
7 in Sobr. vom 2.3.41.

Sämtliche Effekter worden der Kranken bei der Wegverlegung mitgegeben. Hier befinden sich keine Kleider und Wertgegenstände der Meta Sara Frankenberg mehr.

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Agains, den 21,Deteller 1940.

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Direktion:

11.Januar

Egifing, den

165

# APPENDIX 6

# Abschrift

ams dem Besichtigungsbericht - E i c h b e r g -vom 5.3.1938.

# Perrsonal:

Als <u>Arzte</u> sind tatig 1 stellvertretender Direktor (Oberarzt)
2 Abteilungsarzt (1 Oberarzt und 1 Anstaltsarzt)
2 Medizinalpraktikanten.

Hierzu hat der psychiatrische Sachverständige folgendes zu erklären:

Das Missverhältnis zwischen der Zahl der Ärzte und der Kranken ist erschreckend. Z.Zt. kommen 2 ausgebildete Ärzte auf 892 Kranke, d.h. 1: 446, denn ein Oberarzt scheidet als stellvertretender Direkter im Abteilungsdienst aus. Er kann neben der Stellvertretung in der Anstalt lediglich die Familienpfleglinge betreuen. Die beiden Medizinalpraktikanten dürfen gesetzlich nicht in selbstverantwertlicher ärztlicher Tätigkeit verwendet werden. Dies geschieht aber in der Anstalt. Eine se geringe Ärztezahl, wie auf dem Eichberg- ware selbst in einer reinen Pflegeanstalt umerträglich- Bei der grossen Zahl der dauernd oder zeitweise erregten, körperlich kranken und behandlungsbedärftigen Pfleglinge muss das aber notwendig zu Oberflächlichkeit und Mänderwertigkeit der ätztlichen Leistungen und zu einer Gefährdung der Kranken führen, unter denen sich immer eine erhebliche Menge von heilbaren, bezw. besserungsfähigen Kranken befindet.

Als Beispiel sei erwähnt, dass wir eine Kranke in einem abgeschlossenen einzelnen Raum, also insoliert, und diese in einer feuchten, schlecht angelegten Packung, auf einer mit Gummistoff belegten
Matratze, am Boden liegend, fanden, blass und Kühl und umfahig sich
bemerkbar zu machen.

Bei einer so ungenügenden Ärztezahl wie in der Anstalt Eichberg kann selbstverstandlich von einer gründlichen psychiatrischen und neurologischen Untersuchung der Kranken und von einer fortlaufenden Kontrolle des Zustandes durch wiederhelte Untersuchungen keine Rede sein, wie die von uns in Stichproben eingesehen Krankengeschichten auch erkennen liessen. Damit wird aber auch die erbbielogische Untersuchung und Begutachtung im Hinblick auf Bestandsaufnahme, Unfruchtbarmachung und Eheberatung gefährdet und die segensreichen Wirkungen der neuen Gesetze könnten ins Gegenteil verkehrt werden.

Man versteht es daher auch, dass die Anstalt Eichberg sich an der sonst so erfolgreich betriebenen Behandlung der Schizephrenen mit Insulin oder Cardiazol bisher nicht beteiligen konnte. Auf die Dauer ist dies jedoch nicht zu verantwerten, denn die Kranken unserer Previnz haben des Recht, ebense gut behandelt zu werden wie ihre Leidensgefährten in anderen Teilen Deutschlands. Uns sind darüber schon öfters Klagen zu Ohren gekommen.

## Pflegepersonal:

Während die Verwaltung sehr ausreichend mit Kräften ausgestattet ist, ist das Verhältnis von 93 Pflegepersonen (47 m. und 46 w.) auf 892 Kranke, d.h. von 1: 9,5 ungünstig, auch wenn man berücksichtigt, dass nach Verlegung zahlreicher Schwachsinniger und harmloser Kranken aus charitativen Anstalten in die Heilanstalt eine nicht unerhebliche, zahlenmassig aber nicht abzuschätzende Menge von Kranken weniger Pflege benötigt.

Dieses ist aber auch in anderen Heilanstalten der Fall, in denen man mit einem Verhaltnis von 1:6-7 Pflegepersonen zu Kranken rechnet. Wir bezweifeln daher ernstlich, dass bei einem Verhältnis von 1:9-10 eine genügende pflegerische Betreuung und Aufsicht auf den Wachabteilungen der aunruhigen, selbstmordgefährlichen und siechen Kranken, sowie bei der Beschäftigungsbehandlung von Kranken, die zur Unruhe neigen, möglich ist, und wir halten es - in Thereinstimmung mit dem stellvertretenden Direktor - für unmöglich, mit einer selchen Pflegerzahl besondere Behandlungen, die grosse Aufmerksamkeit erfordern, wie Fieber-Insulin und Cardiazolbehandlungen durchzufuhren.

### Kranke:

Die Belegungsdichte ist zu gross. So müssen auf der Unruhe-Männer die Tagesräume gleichzeitig als Schlafräume benützt werden.

Der Ernährungszustand war auf den Männerabteilungen und gerade auch unter den ruhigen Männern, bei denen nicht wenige durch Blässe und Magerkeit auffielen, nicht durchweg günstig. Die Aufwendungen für Nahrung scheinen auch zu gering zu sein da nur taglich 0,49 RM für Verpflogungskosten angesetzt sind.

Die Lagerung der Kranken auf Strohsäcken kann höchstens für Kranke verantwertet werden, die im den Aussenbetrieben der Anstalt arbeiten und keiner regelmässigen ärztlichen Behandlung bedurfen. Im Eichberg haben wir aber Strehsäcke auch auf Wachabteilungen angetroffen, und es ist zu befürchten, dass sie immer grosseren Eingang finden da, wie uns gesagt wurde, keine neuen Matratzen mehr angeschafft werden sollen. Strohsäcke sind und bleiben aber ein Motbehelf und leisten der Unsauberkeit und der Ausbreitung ansteckender Krankheiten Verschub.

gez. Dr. Nordmann

gez. Frof. Kleist

Persönlicher Zusatz zum Besichtigungsbericht Eichberg 24.3.38 auf Wunsch von Med. Rat Dr. Nordmann in der Hauptschrift weggelassen.

Wir würden voraussichtlich nicht soviel zu beanstanden gehabt haben, wenn nicht seit Herbst 1934 keine Besichtigung mehr stattgefunder hätte. Das psychiatrische Mitglied der Besichtigungskommission hat aber in der ganzen Zeit keine Aufforderung zur Teilnahme an einer Besichtigung erhalten und hat schliesslich deshalb seinen Auftrag an den Herrn Minister zurückgeben wollen. Bies hat erst die neue Besichtigung veranlasst. Wir müssen daher sowohl die Verantwortung für diese Verzögerung wie die Mitverantwortung für die in Eichberg vorgefundenen Missstände ablehnen.

gez. Prof. Kleist

### Appendix 7

## Abschrift

aus dem Besichtigungsbericht - H e r b o r n - vom 24. 3. 1938.

Es erscheint uns- auch im Hinblick auf die andern Anstalten des Bezirks - notwendig, auf ein bei Nicht - Arzten mögliches Missverstandnis der neuen erbgesundheitlichen Bestrebungen hinzuweisen, das die Begriffe Geisteskrankheit, Erbkrankheit, Unheilbarkeit und "unnütze Last für die Volksgemeinschaft" mehr oder weniger gleichsetzt und daraus das Recht ableitet, jede Art von Aufwendungen für Geisteskranke auf das Ausserste herabzusetzen. Es gibtaber ausser Erbkrankheiten zahlreiche erworbene und heilbare, bezw. besserungsfahige Geisteskrankheiten, z.b. progressive Paralyse, Hirnentzundungen, Begleitpsychosen körperlicher Erkrankungen bei Hochdruckkrankheiten, u.a. Auch sind nicht alle Erbkrankheiten unheilbar und ihre Träger unnütz. Manisch-Depressive und Epileptiker unterscheiden sich oft genug in der von Krankheitsanfällen freien Zeit nicht oder nur wenig von Gesunden. Gerade Manisch-Depressive können in gesunden Zeiten hochwertige Leistungen vollbringen. Auch unter den Schizophrenen gibt es eine nicht geringe Anzahl, deren Krankheit in Schüben und mit jahrelangen Stillständen verlauft, sodass auch solche Kranke in guten Zeiten brauchbare Volksgenossen sein können. Schlechte Behandlung, ungenügende Pflege und Ernährung lässt manchen Heilbaren und Besserungsfähigen zugrunde gehen und schädigt dadurch Volkskraft und Volksvermögen. Grössbere Aufwendungen dagegen, durch die wirksame Behandlungen möglich werden, - ich denke an die Insulin -u. Cardiazolbehandlungen der Schizophrenen - retten viele ver dem geistigen Verfall, erhalten seine Kraft dem Volke mehr oder weniger und ersparen - auf lange Sicht betrachtet - all das Geld, das für jahrzehntelange Anstaltsverpflegung selcher chronisch Verblodenden senst aufgewendet werden muss. Kurz gesagt: was ich hier heute ausgebe, spare ich morgen und übermorgen. Aber auch diejenigen, die nicht mehr gerettet werden können, haben, solange es noch kein Gesetz "zur Vernichtung unwerten Lebens" gibt, das Recht auf eine ihr Dasein erhaltende und freundlich gestaltende Fürsorge. Auch die Aufwendungen für diese Unglücklichen dürfen nicht unter eine erträgliche Grenze sinken.

gez. i.v. Dr. Adler (Dillenburg)

gez. Prof. Kleist.

### APPENDIX 8

### Abschrift

Frankfurt/M., u d Weilburg, den 20.8.1938

# Besichtigung der Landesheilanstalt in Weilmurster am 19. 7. 1933.

Die staatliche Besuchskommission bestenend aus den Herren Professor Dr. Kleist, Frankfurt a.M. und Medizinalrat Dr. Hohmann, Amtsarzt in Weilburg, besichtigte am 19.7.1938 die Landesheilanstalt in Weilmünster. Anwesend waren ferner Herr Landesrat BERNOTAT als. Vertreter des Herrn Landeshauptmanns in Wiesbaden und Oberarzt Dr. VIGANO, als Vertreter des z.2t. beurlaubten Direktors.

Seit der letzten Besichtigung im Jahre 1934 ist die damals erst teilweise wieder belegte Anstalt in vollen Umfange in Betrieb genommen werden, und zwar sind zahlreiche Schwachsinnige aus aufgehebenen charitativen Anstalten und chronisch Kranke auch aus anderen Provi zen und Ländern dorthin gebracht worden.

Die Anstalt war am Besuchstage belegt mit 958 Mannern und 657 Frauen zusammen 1515 Kranken

Dazu kommen noch 34 im Versorgungshaus in Usingen untergebrachte Patienten und 4 Kranke in Aussenfürsorge.

Die Zahl der Aufnahmen im Jahre 1937 hatte 656 Kranke betragen.

#### Arzte.

Als Arzte sind tätig: 1 Direktor, 1 Oberarzt, 2 Assistonzärzte, 1 Medizinalpraktikant. Fur den Abteilungsdienst stehen also 3 Arzte zur Verfugung, da der Direktor wegen vielseitiger anderer Arbeit hierfur ausscheidet, und der Medizinalpraktikant nur a. s Gehilfe approbierter Arzte beschaftigt werden darf. Es kommen also auf einen Arzt 503 Kranke! Diesse Verhältnis ist äusserst ungunstig und übertrifft darin noch die non der Kommission beanstandeten Verhältmisse in Eichberg und Herbern, wo 446, bezw. 325 Kranke auf einen Abteilungsarzt kamen. Auch wenn man anerkennt, dass bei der sehr grossen Zahl stationerer und chronischer Krankheitszustände und einer verhaltnismassig niedrigen Aufnahmeziffer kein so grosser Arztestab notwordig ist wie in einer Anstalt oder Klinik mit zahlreichen akuten, unruhigen und körperlich kranken Patienten, so geht doch ein so ungunstiges Verhältnis zwischen Arzten und Krankenzahl unter das verantwertliche Mass hinunter. Es ist unseres Erachtens die Schaffung von 2 weiteren Arztstellen erforderlich. Dann wurden etwa 300 Kranke auf einen Arzt kommen, was immernoch sehr viel ist.

Bei der Beurteilung der ärztlichen Leistung ist, wie schon in den Berichten uber Eichberg und Herborn ausgeführt wurde, nicht nur

die reine Behandlungstätigkeit zu beachten. Auch diese ist in den massauischen Anstalten ungenügend, sofern man an die neuen Behandlungsmethoden mit Fieber, Insulin und Cardiazol denkt. Darther hinaus aber obliegt, es dem Arzt, auch an Anstalten für chronisch Kranke serréfaltige und immer wiederhelte Untersuchungen über Zustand, Verlauf und Ausgang der Erkrankungen, sewie körperliche und erbbielogische Untersuchungen anzustellen, um tiefer in das Wesen der Erkrankungen einzudringen und der Verhütung und Behandlung die Wege zu bereiten. Dazu gehören auch serologische und pathologisch-anatomische Untersuchungen. Es ist ganz ausgeschlossen dass diese Arbeiten Mur an Kliniken und Ferschungsanstalten geleistet werden könnten, im Gegenteil könne viele ärztliche und wissenschaftliche Aufgahen nur an den Anstalten bearbeitet und gelöst werden, weil aur an den Anstalten die dafür geeigneten Kranken in genügender Zahl vorhanden sind. Bei der Anhäufung von Schwachsinnigen jeder Art und Form böte sich z.B. in Weilmunster eine einzig dadarstehende Gelegenheit. die gerade für die Erbgesundheitspflege so wichtigen Schwachsinnszustände klimisch und erbbiologisch weiter aufzuklären. Es ist daher zu Gunsten der gesamten Volksgesundheit erforderlich, dass den Arzten an den Landesanstalten auch zu solchen Aufgaben Zeit bleibt. Dies ist selbstredend ummöglich, wenn auf 1 Arzt 400-500 Kranke kommen.

Diese Auffassung halten wir auch gegenüber den Einwendungen aufrecht, die Herr Landesrat BERNOTAT bei der Besichtigung geäussert hat, und wir müssen einen Vergleich der ärztlichen Versergung von Landes-Heil- und Pflegeanstalten mit der von charitativen und privaten Schwachsinnigenanstalten zurückweisen. Wenn man sich, wie uns entgegengehalten wurde, nicht daruber aufrege, dass in einer religibse Anstalt für 900 Pfleglinge nur 1 Vertragsarzt im Nebenberuf vorhanden gewesen sei, so möchten wir wissen, ob ein solcher Zustand tatsächlich von seiten des zuständigen Regierungsmedizinalbeamten und von seiten der staatlichen Besuchskommission für die Privatanstalten unbeanstandet geblieben ist. Prof. KLEJST jedenfalle hat, solange er Mitglied der Besuchskommission für die Privatanstalten war, ständig auf eine genügende ärztliche Versorgung der Privatanstalten gedrungt und hat stets die Anstellung hauptberuflicher Facharzte statt der Vertragsärzte ohne Fachkenntnisse verlangt. In Idstein (Calmenhof) ist wohl auf grund solchen Verlangens schon ver Jahren 1 Facharzt angestellt worden, im St. Vinzensstift in Aulhausen hat man dasselbe getan, sich aber leider in der Wahl der Persönlichkeit vergriffen. In Scheuern wirkt schon lange hauptamtlich ein hervorragender Facharzt.

Kein Sachverständiger wird eine so ungenügende ärztliche Versorgung, wie Herr Landesrat BERNOTAT sie uns vorhielt, gutheissen und sie als Massstab für Landes-Heil- und Pflegeanstalten anerkennen, wobei noch zu beachten ist, dass Idstein, Aulhausen, Scheuern reine Pflege- und Erziehungsanstalten sind, in denen Behandlungsmassnahmen noch mehr zurücktreten wie z.B. in Weilmunster und Hadamar, von Herborn und Eichberg ganz zu schweigen.

In einer so grossen Anstalt wie Weilmunster ist auch die Anstellung einer Laborantin notwendig, damit die Arzte von der technischen Arbeit der Urinuntersuchungen und dgl. entlastet und Blut- und Liquoruntersuchungen möglich werden.

Eine Schreibhilfe für erbbielegische Zwecke ist verhanden; sie wird als Pflegerin geführt.

Verwaltung.

Dieselbe ist mit einem Oberinspektor und 8 weiteren Kräften besetzt, steht also bedeutend günstiger da, als die Arzteschaft. Der gleiche Zustand ist in allen anderen Anstalten aufgefallen.

### Pflegenersonal

Die Oberaufsicht führen 1 Oberpfleger und 1 Oberpflegerin. Mit 62 Pflegern und 59 Pflegerinnen d-h- 121 Pflegekräften besteht ein Verhältnis von 1 Pflegekraft auf 12,5 Kranke. Trotz der sehr grossen Zahl schwachsinniger und ruhiger stationärer Kranker wird damit die Grenze des Erträglichen unterschritten, vgl. die Berichte über Herbern und Eichberg.

### Wirtschaftspersonal.

38 Personen: 13 Handwerker, 1 Gutsverwalter, 4 Gutsarbeiter, 1 Gürtner, 1 Küchenmeister, 1 Koch, 6 Küchenmädchen, 1 Weisszeugbeschliebserin, 6 Waschmädchen, 1 Bauführer, 2 Maschinenmeister.

### Kranke.

Der Ernährungszustand der ausser Bett verpflegten Kranken war gut. Umsemehr fiel die Blasse und Magerkeit vieler bettlägeriger Kranken auf den unruhigen und Aufnahmeabteilungen auf. Für selche Pat. scheint die knappe Ernährung nicht zu genügen, und Ernährungszulagen dürften nötig sein.

Im Jahre 1937 sind 157 Kranke gestorben. Da die Anstalt erst seit kurzem wieder in vellem Umfange betrieben wird, lasst sich die Zahl der Todesfälle nicht mit den früheren Jahren vergleichen. Selbstmorde waren nicht zu verzeichnen. An Tuberkulose sind 1937 24 Kranke gesterben, von denen 13 erst mit dem Tode und 3 innerhalb des letzten Lebensmonats als Tbc. erkannt wurden. Es deutet das auf die oben erwähnte ärztliche Tberbelastung hin. Über die Häufigkeit anderer körperlicher Erkrankungen war nichts Sicheres zu erfahren.

Bezüglich der <u>Lagerung</u> von Kranken und der Verwendung von <u>Strohsäcken</u> ist dasselbe zu sagen wie in den Berichten über Eichberg und Herborn.

Herr Landesrat BERNOTAT ergriff dazu das Wert und hielt uns vor, das in einem benachbarten Arbeitsdienstlager sogar die Offiziere auf Strehsäcken schliefen. Prof. KLEIST hat es abgelehnt, auf selche Vergleiche einzugehen, und wir mechten dies hier wiederholen, denn es ist lediglich unsere Aufgabe zu prufen, eb die Einrichtungen und der Betrieb der Landes-Heil- und Pfegeanstalten den an diese zu stellenden Anforderungen nach den Vorschriften und Erfahrungen genügen. Scharf musste es auch zuruckgewiesen werden, dass Herr Landesrat BERNOTAT in diesem Zusammenhange mit Bezug auf die Kranken der Anstalt Weilmünster allgemein als von Asezialen und Idioten sprach. Wir haben es sehr bedauert, dass der für die Landesanstalten hauptsäclich verantwertliche Beamte einer so irrigen und für viele unglückliche Volksgenessen beleidigenden Auffassung Ausdruck gegeben hat.

Schr aufgefallen ist uns, dass viele bettlägerige Schwachsinnige keine Hemden anhatten, - wie uns gesagt wurde, weil sie dieselben zerreissen würden. Solche Fälle bilden aber sonst nur Ausnahmen. Es mag zugegeben werden, dass die Schwachsinnigen in manchen privaten und charitativen Anstalten falsch behandelt und verzogen werden sind, und dass man alten Kranken ihre schlechten Angewehnheiten manchmal nicht mehr abgewöhnen kann. Umsomehr müsste bei den jungeren Schwachsinnigen eine Erziehungsarbeit geleistet werden, wozu besonders auch gehört, dass man sie gewöhnt, richtig angezo en und ausser Bett zu sein.

Auch auf den Geisteskrankenabteilungen dürfte wohl noch mehr Beschaftigungsbehandlung betrieben werden. Man muss immer wieder betonen, dass der Hauptwert der neueren Beschäftigungsbehandlung nicht in den Aussenbetrieben (Gärtnerei, Schusterei u.a. Werkstätten) liegt, sondern auf den Krankenabteilungen selbst. Das Gütersloher Vorbild ist in Weilmünster sicher noch nicht erreicht. Auch dazu gehören Arzte, die Zeit haben, das Pflegepersonal anzuleiten und verbildlich zu wirken.

Der <u>bauliche Zustand</u> der Anstalt gift, da dieselbe erst in den letzten Jahren neu singerichtet würde, zu keinen Beanstandungen Anlass. Einzelne Erneuerungen von Anstrichen sind, wie uns gesagt wurde, schon in Vorbereitung.

Alle Krankenabteilungen waren sehr sauber gehalten, was auch fur die Bäder, Aborte und anderen Nebenraumen gilt. Auch Bettzeug und Kleidung der Kranken waren sauber. Unverkennbar waren viele Betten kurz ver der Besichtigung frisch bezogen worden.

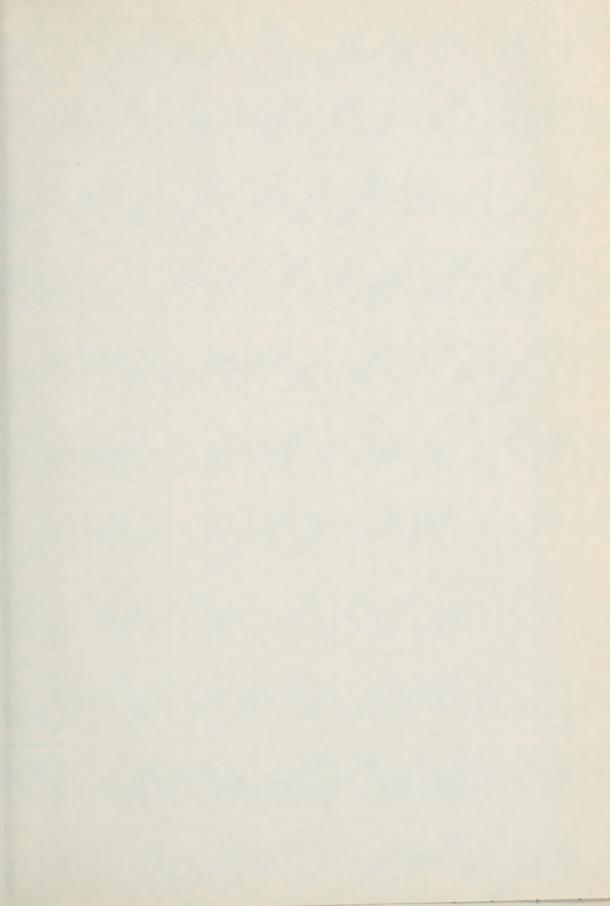
Die Landesheilanstalt wird durch eine eigene Wasserversorgungsanlage ausreichend mit einwandfreiem Wasser versorgt. Die Abwässer werden in einer modernen, im Frühjahr 1938 an Stelle der veralteten, neuerrichteten Kläranlage geklärt und alsdann der Weil zugeführt.

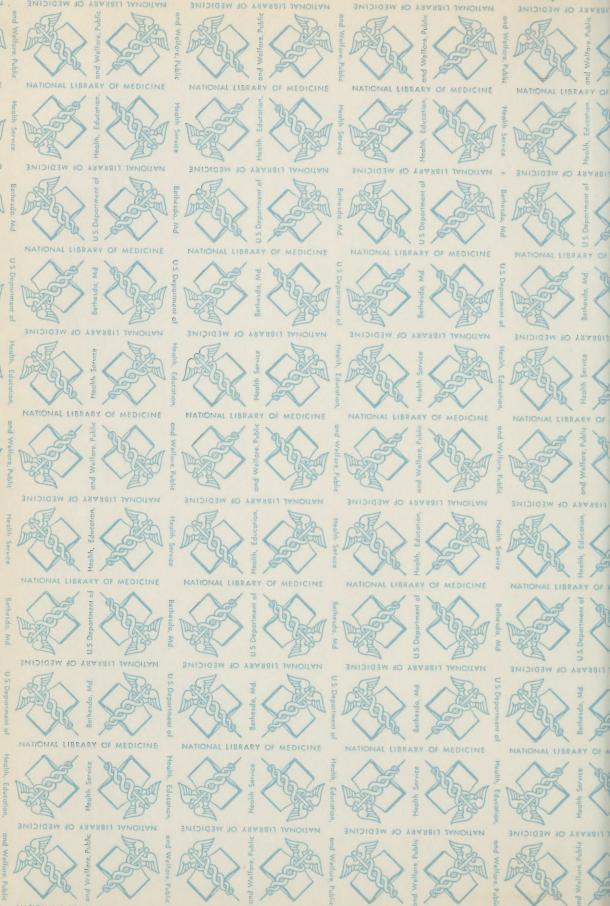
gez. Prof. Kleist

gez. Medizinalrat Dr. HONMANN.











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